Weather
Sharp, cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48.4 and the minimum 17.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.5 and 29.7.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2568 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 未年十一月二十七日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

RAILWAY MEN IN BRITAIN SHOW NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Government Also Firm In Stand It Has Announced

FURTHER PARLEYS

Situation Is Indefinite Following Meeting Of Workers

WHAT MEN WANT

Union's Official Paper Prints Demands That Have Been Made

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 14.—The meeting between the railwaymen and Sir Eric Geddes this afternoon lasted two hours and a half. It is reliably stated that the proceedings were most friendly and frank.

Sir Eric Geddes announced that the Government was prepared to make very substantial concessions but was not willing to yield on general principles. The Cabinet, he said, was anxious that the railwaymen should give the new scheme a fair trial.

Mr. J. H. Thomas thanked the Minister of Transport for carefully considering the men's objections to the Government's proposals. He said that the matter would be fully submitted to a meeting of delegates this evening and the National Union of Railwaymen would subsequently reply to the Government's new offer.

Sir Eric Geddes emphasised that the Cabinet was anxious to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties. Mr. Thomas replied that the railway union would do all it could to help in the matter.

DEMANDS OUTLINED

London, January 14, Later.—Although the railway position is indefinite, the adjournment of the discussion upon the Government's reply is regarded as a hopeful sign. The delegates took part in a very lively four hour debate without coming to any decision. Some emphatically declared that mere modifications of detail and the removal of certain anomalies would not meet the demands of the branches and that only the Government's acceptance of the principle of standardisation based on the highest wages plus the war bonus and the Government's abandonment of the sliding scale would justify the delegates voting for a settlement.

Meanwhile the official organ of the N.U.R. partially lifts the veil on last week's proceedings. The organ publishes an official report of the meeting showing that only one item in the Government's offer was accepted, namely standardisation of railway work by the elimination of a large number of grades.

RESOLUTION PASSED

The meeting passed a resolution demanding standardised wages based on the highest rate of wages plus the war wage in each grade concerned. It rejected the principle of the sliding scale based on cost of living because cost of living was not the only factor on which wages should be fixed and because it would tend to stereotype the present standard of comfort and prevent any improvements being obtained, irrespective of how the productive forces of society might improve.

The meeting further demanded that the large number of railwaymen excluded from the proposals should be included, and also that any settlement should be applicable to Irish railwaymen.

These decisions, the organ states, were communicated to Sir Eric Geddes who wrote observing that the delegates had thrown the results of the whole three months negotiations and reverted to their original demands which the Government had decided could not be conceded.

CAILLAUX TRAIL WILL OPEN TODAY

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—The Senate, sitting as High Court of Justice, yesterday evening, after a brief discussion fixed February 17 for the first hearing of the Caillaux case.

General Wood And His Campaign Manager

Left:- Maj.-General Leonard Wood
Right:- Colonel W.C. Proctor

Major-General Leonard Wood's candidacy for the Republican Presidental nomination—was formally started in Cincinnati several days ago when Colonel William Cooper Procter, noted soap manufacturer, announced his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Leonard Wood National Campaign Committee.

No details of the date of the campaign launching or plans of the committee have been announced. Colonel Proctor is perhaps the country's biggest manufacturer of soap. He recently devised a system of profit-sharing and eliminated all labor troubles at his plants.

Trial At Peking May Decide If Press There Is To Be Gagged Or Free

Wellknown Political Figures Crowd Frigid Court Room At Hearing Of Kuo Ming Kung Pao Suppressed For Offending Japanese

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Own Correspondence*)

Peking, January 13.—A trial began today, which without the intrinsic importance of a cause celebre, has all the dramatic elements of one. Also it is interesting for added commentary on contemporary China. It is the trial of one Sun Chi-yi, managing editor of the Kuo Ming Kung Pao, a Chinese paper which was suppressed by the government three months ago on the technical charge of violation of the press law but for the practical reason that it had offended the Japanese.

Because of the nakedness of the issue intense interest has been aroused in the case. When the three judges of the Lower Higher Court filed into the freezing courtroom at two o'clock today—an hour late—in the modern judicial garb somewhat suggestive of a Taoist priest's costume, there were present in the courtroom five former cabinet ministers, several members of parliament, lesser officials, university professors, leaders of the student movement and foreign correspondents. Outside the gate to the compound were clusters of students struggling to get in. It was a demonstration both as to the importance of the case and the interest in its outcome.

HISTORY OF CASE

The Kuo Ming Kung Pao was a progressive organ, owned by a member of parliament and edited by Sun Chi-yi, a native of Shanghai and an associate of the leading personalities in the student movement. Throughout July and August the paper printed a series of fearless and outspoken leading editorials on the Paris Peace Conference and the Shantung settlement. With respect to the latter it was not only blunt but fiery. These articles continued at intervals througout the Summer. In October Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, protested to the government against these articles. The government acted with promptitude. It suppressed the paper and sealed its premises. But it could not arrest the owner, for he was a member of parliament and immune from arrest. It arrested Sun, the editor, instead. It charged him with violation of the press law, which means in practise offending the government or the government's friends.

Since October Sun has lain in prison, being refused bail. Today his case was called. It was set

(Continued on Page 3)

Wireless Phone Tests At Peking Successful

Remarkable Results Obtained At Trials Between Capital And Langfang

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Peking, January 16.—Remarkable results were obtained at the official tests of the Marconi wireless telephones which are guaranteed to operate for forty miles.

The trials were carried out between Peking and Langfang. A more powerful current however interfered with the experiments and the operators concluding that the Japanese were interfering sent a message to the Japanese wireless station explaining the circumstances and asking them to hold off. No reply was received but the current which was cutting in grew stronger. The trials were then delayed.

Subsequently the best results were obtained proving the power and efficiency of the machines in the most remarkable manner. A ship at sea recognising the wireless telephones though it was the first time that they had been used in the Far East asked who "was using wireless telephones." The operators explained satisfying the seamen's curiosity.

Would Stop Export Of Drugs To China

Edinburgh Body Urges Britain To Accept Suggestion Of Shanghai Meeting

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee writing in the Times urges the Government to adopt the resolution passed by British Chambers of Commerce Conference at Shanghai regarding the control of morphia factories in Great Britain.

The writer advocates immediate reduction of the acreage under poppy in India, whence a portion of the opium is smuggled into China by sea, and a reduction of the cutput of morphia in Great Britain by 75 percent. He mentions that there are two morphia factories in Edinburgh and one in London.

Influenza Closes Schools At Osaka

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Osaka, January 15.—Owing to the spread of influenza it has been decided to close all the schools at Osaka for ten days.

DELINQUENTS IN TAX CASES ARE ROGUES, SAYS COURT

Assessor Jones Imposes Penalties On Those Slow To Pay

ADDS THE COSTS

'Incompetent To Share Administration,' Is Opinion Given

TO ANSWER PRESS

Reports Published By Chinese Papers Read At Hearing

Denouncing shopkeepers who have refused to pay their taxes because of the refusal of the Municipal Council to give them immediate representation in Settlement affairs as "rogues," British Assessor Grant Jones in the Mixed Court yesterday ruled that three merchants must pay their rates and costs and that nine others who have already met the assessment must add to the sum an amount covering the cost of issuance of the summonses against them.

Twelve shopkeepers were called by the court but nine decided to pay their rates to the municipal collectors. The other three announced that they were willing to pay the money into court but that they would not hand it to Settlement revenue collectors. Of the three, only one appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. He was Char Sung-mow, a shopkeeper. Wong Su-ding, another shopkeeper, and Tsang Woo-tsang, a shopkeeper's assistant, were absent.

Magistrate Yui was sitting with the British assessor in the case.

COURT IS STERN

Here is the dialogue that took place when the case of Char was called:

Char—I did not pay because the question of representation on the Council has not been settled and I wanted to wait for a few days. I am willing to pay the Court.

Assessor—Your duty is to pay to the proper collectors of the Municipal Council.

Char—The accountant was not in and we could not pay and, also, the question of representation was not settled.

ASSESSOR—Do you seriously think that you and other rogues of your kidney will hold a pistol at the head of the foreign community here?

CHAR—I have not that intention; I am a business man.

ASSESSOR—But that is what you and other business men are doing, and by so doing you have shown yourselves utterly incompetent to take a share in the administration of this Settlement.

The Court then handed down a decision ordering the defendants to pay the taxes with costs and, at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, who appeared as attorney for the prosecution, assessed costs of the service of summonses on the nine shopkeepers who have already met the municipal rate.

MORE TO COME

Mr. Wright then read extracts from Chinese language newspapers recounting alleged abuses by the officers who attempted to collect taxes from the shopkeepers. According to the lawyer's interpretation of the stories the newspapers said the police destroyed property and used rough methods in the shops of the merchants. The lawyer said it was the duty of the court to protect its officers and that he thought it proper that the matter should be officially brought to judicial notice.

"We have the difficulties of the foreign interests here," remarked the assessor.

"I know," responded Mr. Wright, "but I had to mention it to the court as the whole of the articles tended to inflame the public mind."

"I will reply to this later," promised the assessor.

Thousands Of Viennese Saved By American Soup Kitchens

American soup kitchen in Austria. (Government.)

Austrian women being fed at one of the American Relief Committee's soup kitchens which dot the city of Vienna. The food situation in the Austrian city is such that even the wealthier classes are unable to buy necessities. The American kitchens daily feed thousands of women and children.

BOLSHEVIK ARMIES MASSING AGAINST LETTS AND POLES

This Front Is Sole Rampart Against Radicals In Eastern Europe

SEMENOFF IN VLADIVOSTOK

Reported He Will Establish Headquarters There To Rule Three Areas

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, Jan. 11.—The Bolsheviks are transferring troops to the Lettish-Polish front which is now the sole rampart of anti-Bolshevism in Eastern Europe. The Lettish army is growing stronger every day. Great Britain and France are helping to provide equipment.

Semenoff Reported To Be In Vladivostok

Peking, January 16.—It is semi-officially stated that Ataman Semenoff arrived at Vladivostok yesterday evening and that he intends to establish his headquarters there as commander in chief of the three eastern Siberian administrative areas.

Other reports indicate that Ataman Semenoff's position at Chita has been jeopardised by desertions of officers.

O, See Who's Here! Sinnecker Is Back; And So's Jesselsen

George Sinnecker is back in town. And so is Jesselsen. They returned as soon as possible after the peace treaty was signed for that meant the end of the war.

Sinnecker gained fame by appearing in the Mixed Court to answer to charges of failing to register as an enemy subject. He later dropped out of sight while the Nore, Novara and Atreus were preparing to sail for the Fatherland with respective loads of deportees.

Sinnecker was notified that he was to sail on one of the three steamers. Sinnecker didn't respond. So the police went to his residence in Hongkew to convince him that he had a berth. Sinnecker was not at home to callers. He hadn't been seen since—until after the treaty was signed.

Jesselsen was another who couldn't be found while the deportee ships were loading. Detective Dunn of the North Szechuen Road Station later saw him in disguise, chased him and after divers and sundry adventures in a very wet lake, Dunn arrested Jesselsen.

He was turned over to the Military Governor and held, the Chinese authorities figuring that another steamer would sail for Hamburg. It didn't. The treaty was signed. Jesselsen was released. And he's back.

Vienna Communists Reported In Power

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 11.—Reports from Vienna state that armed communists have disarmed the Municipal Council and declared the abolition of private property and the socialisation of industry. It is added that a demonstration of workers has been arranged for January 18 which, it is feared, "may be a prelude to Bolshevik chaos" unless foodstuffs are supplied without delay.

Candidates Named By French Chamber For The Presidency

Clemenceau Lets It Be Known He Will Run; Deschanel Also In Race

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—The presidental election is the principal topic of all the newspapers. M. Clemenceau informed a delegation of deputies that he did not want to stand for the presidency, but that he did not consider he had the right to disappoint his friends who supported his candidature.

There will be a plenary sitting of the Chamber tomorrow afternoon to nominate the candidates for the election, which takes place on Saturday. Both M. Clemenceau and M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber have supporters in every political group but it is generally thought that M. Clemenceau will be elected.

Mr. Lloyd George will attend the presidential election at Versailles on Saturday.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 15.—There was a dramatic moment in the Chamber of Deputies today when M. Paul Deschanel after being re-elected President of the Chamber was accorded an ovation with shouts of "a Versailles."

After the sitting of the Chamber M. Deschanel, referring to his candidature for the presidency of the Republic, said that he would not try to escape from the duties imposed on him if he were assured that the Senate would give him as many votes as the Chamber.

M. Leon Bourgeois was elected President of the Senate by 147 votes against 125 votes for M. Antonin Dubost, the late president.

MAILS TO UNITED STATES

Mails will close at the American Post Office as follows:

Mail for San Francisco, Southern California, Southern States, Cuba and Mexico will be despatched by the Shinyo Maru, closing at 6 p.m. Saturday, January 17 for both Registered and Ordinary. Mail placed in the office drop-letter up to 11 a.m. Sunday will be despatched.

Mail for New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, Seattle, Europe, Western, Southern and Eastern States will be despatched on the Empress of Asia, leaving January 24. The hour of closing cannot be stated now.

The steamer Nile will be despatched on January 20. All mail marked for this ship will be despatched by the steamer.

LOANS TO FRANCE AND ITALY GIVEN INVESTORS' CHOP

New Issues For Funds To Meet Post-War Costs Are Welcomed Here

PROSPECTS OF PROFITS

Great Opportunities Are Seen In Offerings Of Two Governments

Many subscriptions have been coming into the Banque Industrielle de Chine in the last few days as the result of the announcement that a new French government loan is to be issued between February 19 and March 20. It is understood that no limit has been set on subscriptions and that all offered will be accepted but no official word to that effect has, as yet, been received.

Subscriptions to the sixth Consolidated Italian Government five percent loan will be received by the Asia Banking Corporation. Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100 and the issuing price is Lire 87.50 plus interest from January first to the date of payment.

A bond of Lire 100 may be purchased for about Mex. $6.75. One hundred Shanghai taels will purchase about Lire 2,000 in bonds at the present exchange. At par the lire is equal in value to a franc and is worth about twenty cents in American currency. Thus in normal times the Lire 2,000 equals G.$500.

Arrangements have been made by the Asia Banking Corporation to allow subscribers ten months in which to make payments.

One reason assigned to the alacrity with which the French issue is being taken up is that it is probably the last time that such favorable terms will be offered. Reports from France indicate that, except in the north where everything was wiped out in the world conflict, the people of the country are prospering, crops are good and financial conditions are encouraging. The coal shortage is the greatest handicap which the people have to overcome and as soon as the cold season is over a much better national situation is expected to prevail.

Northwest America Has Big Apple Crop

Total Of 19,135,000 Bushels Produced In Washington Exceeds Estimates

(*Reuter's Service*)

Spokane, Wash., December 8.—Washington's 1919 apple crop totalled 19,135,000 bushels, according to the November report of the Federal Bureau of Crop estimates. This is an increase of about 2,000,000 bushels over the 1918 crop. Idaho had a bumper apple crop this year but hundreds of thousands of bushels were spoiled because of the car shortage, according to announcements made at the state capital.

TIME LIMIT FOR HUNGARY TO REPLY TO TREATY FIXED

Count Apponyi To Make Statement To Allied Representatives

VIEWS IN BERLIN

Enforcement Of Peace Subject Of Comment In German Press

FIUME DISCUSSED

New Plan For Adriatic Ports Presented To Jugo-Slavs

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—After receiving the text of the Hungarian Peace Treaty this evening, Count Apponyi, the head of the Hungarian delegation will tomorrow address the Allied representatives on the situation in Hungary. The Hungarian Government will have a fortnight in which to send in its observations on the treaty.

Berlin Press Is Bitter Over Peace Enforcement

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, January 11.—The following illustrates the attitude of the German press on the enforcement of the peace treaty.

The Lokalanzeiger heads a special peace supplement, "Under the peace yoke."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung enlarges on the limitation of German sovereignty.

The Freiheit talks about the "yoke" and sets hope in the British worker alleviating it.

Vorwaerts exhorts to "courage for peace," hopes that the treaty will be revised, and calls for a last defensive struggle in connection with the plebiscites.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung deals with "Germania irredenta."

The Taegliche Rundschau says "Our aim must be the removal of this work of peace."

New Adriatic Proposals Framed By Premiers

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—The three Premiers conferred again yesterday regarding the Adriatic problem and agreed upon a scheme which was immediately submitted to the Jugo-Slav delegates. The latter, however, did not feel in a position to accept the proposals, the text of which they telegraphed to their government. A reply is expected from Belgarde in two or three days.

The Petit Parisien understands that the present plan provides that the cities of Fiume and Zara should be attached to Italy by "a very slender territorial tie." "The Three," says the journal, "inspired by a lofty conception of justice, propose to reduce the number of Italians under Jugo-Slav jurisdiction to a minimum. They have thus reached a solution which though mixed and undoubtedly complicated may well be accepted by moderate opinion in both countries."

Sentiment In America Is For Ratification

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 10.—The ratification ceremony in Paris yesterday has impressed on Americans the consciousness that they alone are still at war with Germany. Senators are flooded with appeals to agree to a compromise on the Treaty.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS

Paris, January 15.—The first sitting of the Executive Council of the League of Nations takes place tomorrow (Friday).

Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands have adhered to the League. Switzerland stipulates maintenance of neutrality as a condition of joining. Her adhesion has not yet been accepted.

CHECK ON GERMANS

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—A Copenhagen message states that the warship Malaya sails from Portsmouth for Kiel at the end of the week with the Allied Naval Commission under Vice-Admiral Sir

Edward Charlton, to survey the execution of the naval terms.

Paris, January 15.—The Prince Regent of Servia left Paris last night for Belgrade to discuss with his government the new proposals submitted by the three Premiers. Dr. Trumbitch accompanied the Prince Regent as far as the French frontier. It is hoped that the Jugo-Slav Government will give a favorable reply tomorrow.

STUDENTS DESIRE LEAGUE TO ADJUST SHANTUNG CLAIM

"Plead the Shantung case before the League of Nations and refrain from opening direct negotiations with Japan." This is the gist of a message sent to the Peking Government yesterday by the China National Students' Federation, which has offices in Frenchtown, upon hearing that Japan has instructed its minister at Peking, Mr. Obata, to advise Peking of her intention to take over the former German rights in Shantung.

The federation also despatched a telegram to the British, American, French and Italian Ministers at Peking, asking for their assistance in China's attempt to secure her sovereign rights.

The message to the Peking administration reads:

"Articles 156, 157, 158 of the German Treaty re the question of Shantung have utterly been opposed to by the people, and have been rejected by our delegates to the Paris Peace Conference. For upholding the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, we can do no better than to refer this matter to the League of Nations for arbitration.

"That the American Senate has voted in favor of the reservation of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, including the reservation of the Shantung question, and that the present tendency in England and France is also towards reservation show us at once that the very "right which the whole world was fighting for does not and cannot disappear in the minds of men.

JAPAN'S INTENTION

"But Japan at present is trying to force upon our country, during this time of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaties, to recognise her as the successor to the former rights of Germany in Shantung. Not only that, Japan has now publicly announced her intention to take over the civil administration of Shantung.

"As we have refused to sign the German Peace Treaties, and we are to take back the special rights in Shantung after our declaration of war against Germany, the Treaties have no binding force whatsoever.

"We pledge, therefore, that if Japan is to press upon us to receive such demands as above mentioned, the whole body of citizens will not and can never recognise them. We, therefore, beg you, on this day of great consequence, to listen to the will of the nation, and to renounce publicly and absolutely Japan's demands. We further beg you not to open direct negotiations with Japan, and never to give way in secret. There is yet hope to preserve our sovereign rights in Shantung, by pleading our case before the League of Nations. In case you submit to the actions of Japan, irrespective of public opinion, it is you who are to receive the just retribution. What actions are you to take, we beg you to choose yourselves."

TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The telegram to the members of the Diplomatic Corps was as follows:

"Whereas the citizens of China have disapproved the adjustment of the question of Shantung, and our delegates have refused to sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and whereas your country has either reserved the question of Shantung or has the tendency to do so, we firmly believe that "might" should, in the world of today, give way.

"But Japan, at this juncture of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaties, is trying to force us to recognise her special privileges in Shantung. Discarding the good advices of the Allied Nations, and irrespective of the public opinion of our people, Japan is forcing upon us something which we absolutely disapprove. We, therefore, take the liberty to beg you to request your own country to uphold justice and help us maintaining what we deem right."

French Council To Reconsider License Legislation Monday

The French Municipal Council will reconsider the decision to order exchange and tobacco shops to take out licenses at a meeting next Monday, according to a statement given out by the Chinese councillors. Messrs. Loh Sun-hop and Loh Pah-hung.

The statement was given in response to the opposition expressed at a meeting yesterday of the Commercial Federation of the French Concession.

'Nightie Night'

By Domino

"Nightie Night" is broad farce and if it were not, I would slam Miss Warda Howard and Miss Valentine Sidney with all the vocabulary I had ever picked up from Chambers. But they so thoroughly enjoyed themselves in sheer fooling that they not only carried the whole company along with them in their enthusiasm but they also kept the audience in shrieks of laughter through the two hours odd that they were showing to a good house at the Lyceum Theater.

When the Bolsheviks and every other kind of viks are making a regular Hades of this world it is good to get a genuine laugh and that is why "Nightie Night" can be prescribed as a tonic to a sorrow laden people.

The curious part about "Nightie Night" is that, although it is a romping farce, it contains a story that keeps you guessing until the fall of the last curtain. Of course it all comes out all right and the hubbies are reconciled to their right wives and even "Little Freddie" is consigned to its rightful owner by the entrance of the doctor who was there at the time.

Leo Kennedy and Warda Howard had the two leads. Yes, they liked the show and it had plenty of broad relief which made them forget that the gold dollar was not as much in Mex as it ought to be. They laughed, they tumbled about, did not know where to go and got there in time, played hide and seek, they did everything that they ought not to do and everything they ought to do. Through it all they raised smiles, giggles, titters, snickers, chuckles and at last a succession of screams. The Leo Kennedy, Warda Howard farcical company is good.

What a clever little lady Miss Florence Chapman is! She scores with every line. I just love to see her do a little weep. She is so lovable that her husband must have a great time putting over the comforting stuff. She always gets on excellent terms with her audience and we all like her immensely.

Miss Huxley was again well to the fore in a well-played little part Ernestine Dare. Miss Valentine Sidney has already been mentioned. She had a great time last night. She was a riot and wanted everyone else to riot as well. She succeeded in her laughter making designs. She really is supreme in low comedy parts.

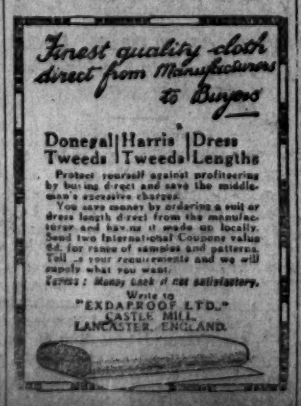
Mr. William Augustin had the chance to show his versatility in the part of Jimmie Blythe. Jimmie is the perplexed hubby who has lost his wife and he is very worried and at the same time delightfully funny. A couple of nights ago he was playing in "Friendly Enemies" and gripped us all with his tender appeals. Last night he did nothing but make us laugh. Smaller parts were supplied readily by Mr. Vaughan Morgan and Mr. David Belbridge and they proved very acceptable.

Tonight the same play will be repeated and it will make a big audience forget their troubles. The house is practically sold out. This afternoon the company will play "Up In Mabels' Room" when children will be admitted at half price.

EASTERN GLEN LAUNCHED

The Eastern Glen was launched on January 6 at the Uchida Shipyards in Kanagawa with Mrs. Roland Morris, as sponsor. This is the second ship constructed under the order of the United States Board by this company, the first being Eastern Glade sponsored by Mrs. Raymond Spear.

After the ship had glided gracefully to her moorings with band playing, and the doves circling around her, the party, consisting of Embassy representatives and prominent Yokohama residents, was conducted to the draughting rooms of the company where a luncheon was laid on long tables. Speeches were made by the heads of the Shipping Board and the Uchida company, ending in toasts in tribute to American and Japanese commercial success.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Ex-Police Inspector Thanked By Prince

Mr. R. W. Thomas, Formerly Of Shanghai Force, Now Chief At Kelowna, B. C.

Mr. R. W. Thomas, former sub inspector in the Shanghai Municipal Police and now head of the police department at Kelowna, B. C., received a letter from the Prince of Wales expressing appreciation of the excellent police arrangements during the Prince's visit to Kelowna.

Chief Thomas, who was an excellent Chinese linguist, was selected to teach Chinese recruits police duties while he was in Shanghai. He resigned in 1911 and after making a trip through New Zealand and Australia went to Canada, later accepting the position as head of the Kelowna police. Kelowna is in the center of Okanagan, B. C., a rich fruit growing district.

China's Delegate At Versailles Due Here January 21

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Chief Peace Delegate at the Versailles Peace Conference, is expected to arrive at Woosung on January 21. He, together with his party and family, is now homeward bound on the French mail liner Porthos.

Mr. Lu, however, will not stop in Shanghai, it is learned. He will board a special train at Woosung and proceed to Peking immediately.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the other peace delegate who came back together with Mr. Lu, will leave him in Hongkong and from thence go to Canton. After reporting his mission to the military Government, he will also go to the Northern Capital. Dr. Wang, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Canton administration to represent it at Versailles, but later was given his attorney by Peking also.

France Honors Nitti And Lloyd George

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—On the occasion of the ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany, M. William Martin, Master of the Ceremonies, called yesterday afternoon on Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti, and handed them on behalf of the President of the Republic and the French Government the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor as a token of gratitude to the heads of the governments of the two countries which fought side by side with France to victory.

BRITISH BOAT WRECKED

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 11.—The British cargo steamer Treveal, bound for the United Kingdom from Calcutta with a cargo of jute and manganese, was wrecked off Weymouth yesterday. Seven members of the crew were rescued. It is feared that 33 perished. Twenty bodies have been washed ashore.

WILL REPATRIATE EX-WAR PRISONERS

China To Send 289 Teutons Home On Hudson Maru This Month

Two hundred and eighty-nine former German and Austrian prisoners of war interned in Tientsin, Peking and Nanking will be repatriated. As soon as definite news of the arrival at Shanghai of the Hudson Maru, which is carrying over 200 Teuton prisoners for Rotterdam, reaches the Foreign Bureau at Shanghai, the men from the three cities will be brought down by special trains to Shanghai. The Hudson Maru is expected to be in port before January 20.

There will be no internment camp accommodations for the ex-prisoners. Both these and the batch from Japan will be allowed to enter the Settlements and make their shopping and call on their friends. The time of their stay here, however, will be limited as they will be sent aboard the Japanese ship almost immediately after their arrival.

There are at present 225 war prisoners in Tientsin and Peking and 64 in Nanking.

Obituary

Sir John McCallum, M.P.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 11.—The death is announced of Sir John McCallum, M.P. for Paisley.

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French Art Exhibition To Open In New York

Works Sent To America By Paris Government, Besides Paintings, Include Sculptures And Prints

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 14 (by mail).—Modern French art, including the work of 70 of the foremost painters of France, is to be placed on public exhibition here beginning tomorrow and continuing until February 1, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Art connoisseurs throughout the United States have for months been awaiting this display which, by reason of post-war conditions and delays in shipment, has been long overdue.

The exhibition, which is sent here by the French government, will consist not only of contemporary paintings but will include sculptures, drawings, prints and examples of decorative design, all selected as representative of the French art of today. Among the painters represented many are familiar to the American public. By Pierre-Auguste Renoir are two pictures, "The Bath and the Bather" and by Claude Monet an early figure painting called "La Japonaise."

Albert Besnard's portrait of Cardinal Mercier, frequently reproduced, is included as is also an example by Charles Cottet, the painter of Breton peasants, whose large triptych picturing episodes in the life of the fisherman is in the Luxemburg Museum. There are also pictures by le Sidaner, Menard, Lucien Simon, Dinet, Henri Martin, Auburtin and other artists of international prominence.

The work of the late followers of the impressionists is represented by examples of the work of d'Espagnat, Andre and others. Specimens by Houssel, Bonnard and Valloton, who collaborated in the unique decoration of the Theater of the Champs Elysees, are also to be shown. Maurice Chabas has sent two landscapes and Henri Caro-Delvaille is represented by a recently painted nude. Jules Cheret, whose brilliant and charming posters have enlivened the walls of French cities for the past 30 years, contributes a picture in his well-known style.

Sixty-eight prints by French graphic artists, include etchings and woodcuts by Auguste Lepere, Cheret, Raffaelli, Steinlen, Forain Lunois, Leheutre, Odilon Redon, Paul Colin, Louis Legrand, Jean Legrand, Jean Veber, Hellen, Beurveley, Beltrand and Bernard Boutet de Monvel.

The sculptures include the head of a poilu in stone by Moreau-Vauthier and other interesting statuettes in bronze and plaster as well as medals and medallions by Emile Bourdelle, Jean Carriere, Francois Carabin, Jules Desbois, Albert Marque, Pierre Roche, Jacques Villeneuve and Ovide Yencesse. In addition there is a ceramic, metal-work, silk textile and book making display.

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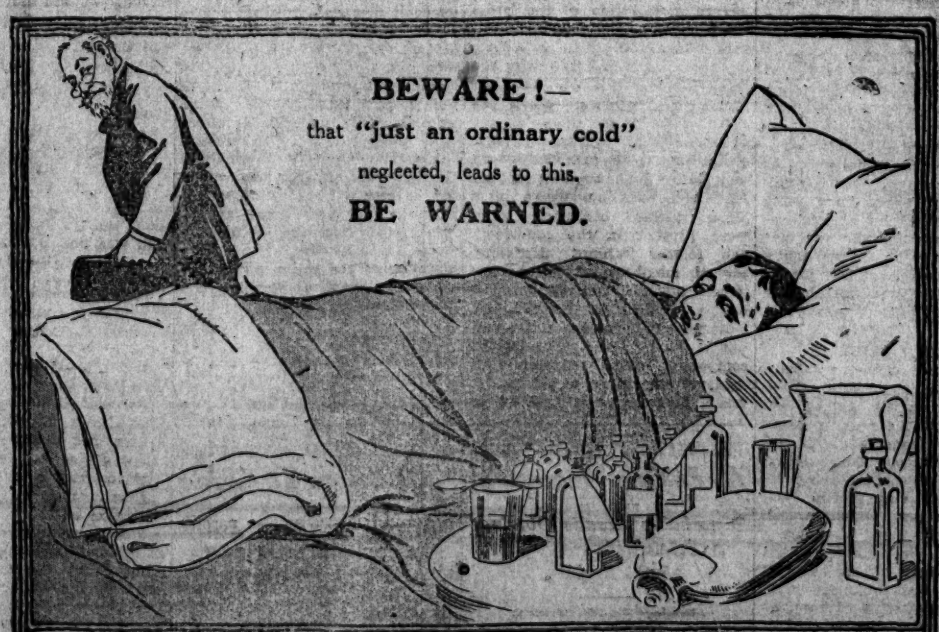

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EATY DELAY RINGS PERIL TO SMALL NATIONS

r Hope Is In The League, ys Member Of Commission To The Near East ED STARVING PEOPLES

ion Work Can Never Be ontracted To Its Former Limits

w York, December 7.—Con- d delay in signing the Peace y and accepting the League of ns brings more peril to nians, Turks, Greeks, and ns according to Dr. Stanley e, Secretary of the Board of gn Missions of the Pres- ian Church, recently back the Near East. Dr. White was of the eight members—Arthur as James among them—of the nittee that investigated con- ns for the Commission of rican Relief in the Near East. nting out that Britain holds in Palestine, France in Syria, in Asia Minor, and the Greeks myrna, Dr. White said:

is difficult to see how the re of the Near East can be nitted to any of these nations ight or nine mandates would rce. America is the only able to serve these people dis- estedly and they know it and d welcome her aid. After all she has said and done, they ot understand her hesitancy. heir hope is in the League of ons. If the League is not all we should like it to be, let us now and leave it to later ad- nent. Every day we wait olicates matters. All countries watching with breathless in- t the attitude of America. very citizen irrespective of y," said Dr. White, "should take his duty to press the repre- tatives from his district to pass treaty and sign the League of ons at once without further y."

. White sailed from New York February last with the com- ion which numbered two other byterians. They sailed direct- Havre, and then one week was t in Paris consulting with the mittee from the Peace Con- nce in charge of affairs in the East. Saloniki was next ed, by way of Rome and nto, and then Constantinople reached. Five weeks were t there organising the office personnel of the Relief Com- ion. Supplies of clothing, food automobiles were distributed this point, and the 200 or more kers who were awaiting in- ctions were sent to their dif- nt destinations.

Constantinople, Dr. White conditions were found very e with Turks, Greeks and enians all vying with one an- r to make the best impression he countries in charge. Prices, were high, especially food- s, and Dr. White told of how r prices were broken by an erican shipment which was sold fair prices, some 50 percent w the prices the Turks were ng. American flour was dis- uished by sacks bearing little erican flags and "everyone ed for the American flag and prices."

onditions were bad all through key, the mission Secretary de- ed, and military guards were quently necessary in moving n place to place. Several vans had been attacked and troyed by the Turks. Officials all in their power to furnish cient protection to the workers were unceasing in their rtesy, he said.

rom Constantinople passage was en to Beirut aboard Admiral stol's flagship doing duty in the r East. A stop was made at yrna on the way. In Smyrna Greeks form a majority of the ulation. For this reason they m Smyrna as their part in the ision of the spoils. The Greeks t their armies into Smyrna and result was the massacre by m of some 500 Turks, the doctor l he was informed.

t Beirut a stay was made for ee months, Dr. White visiting the twenty-five or more relief ters, from Port Said north to tab, and east to Mardin. While re, arrangements were made by ch the committee took over the k begun by the Red Cross, and bined it with its own. The t duty of the committee was direct distribution of food to thousands of starving people; n workrooms were organised. clothing manufactured and tributed. Wool was cut from sheep, carded, dyed, spun and ven by the natives, who were d for what they did, and then s clothing was given to others, o did light work such as picking nes out of streets. This was e so as not to further impoverish inhabitants and to give them ne feeling of independence.

The second big problem establish- ed by the Government with which the commission dealt was that of caring for the concentration camps in which thousands of refugees were held, the principal ones being at Port Said and Aleppo. At these camps work of all kinds was carried on. And the problem also had to be faced of returning the people gradually to their homes as the conditions of the country grew better.

The third great problem with which this commission dealt, he said, was the relief of the 250,000 orphans left as a result of the war. Of this number, Dr. White says some 47,032 have now been housed in orphanages and others are being looked after in other ways.

Dr. White went over not only as a member of the commission, but also as Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and in this latter capacity he made observations of the Presbyterian mission work now being conducted in the Near East. In this connection he said:

"The contribution that missions and missionaries have made to the suffering East cannot be estimated, It was through their knowledge and service and through the use of educated natives that the Relief Commission was enabled to do its great work. Approximately 700 native workers were employed in the relief station.

"Mission work can never be contracted again to its former limits but must enter new doors. The different societies must co-operate and work as never before. Irrespective of what Governments may do, the Christian Church must continue to contribute the Christian and American spirit to the Near East."

Ministry To Levy Stamp Tax In April

In view of the opposition of the Shanghai merchants against the levying of the stamp tax, the Ministry of Finance has decided to postpone the levying until April 1. The local Consular authorities however, are taking steps to exempt Shanghai merchants from paying this tax, it is understood.

Subsidiary Notes Issued By Peking

The Ministry of Finance has ordered the issuance of $500,000 worth of notes for subsidiary coins. They will be in denominations of 50, 30 and 10 cents and redeemable at all government banks.

Timothy Richard Memorial

The Christian Literature Society gratefully acknowledges the following contributions to the Timothy Richard Memorial Fund:

$50 from H. E. Tu Chun of Honan,
$50 from C. F. Hsu, Head of Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Honan,
$20 from Tai Yin of North Honan,
$50 from Fu Chung, Mining College, Kaifong,
$100 from H. E. Tsao Kun, Tu Chun of Chihli.

Peking Newspaper Trial Attracts Notable Gathering

(Continued from Page 1)

for one o'clock. Long before that time students were gathered outside the court building, steady blasts of icy wind notwithstanding. Admission to the courtroom was by ticket, which had to be obtained in an anteroom. Shortly before one the gates were opened. There was a rush for the courtroom. The room was soon filled, an unusual sight in Peking where courts are not taken seriously. Still more unusual, the seats were occupied by men of public prominence. At one o'clock carriages and motorcars began to arrive, with imposing passengers.

LIKE A REUNION

There was Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, there was Ling Chang-ming, former Minister of Justice, there were others of the same rank. Most of them, it is true, were of Chinputang affiliation, and there was a suggestion almost of a veterans reunion of that once lustered but now moribund political party. The prisoner has been a sort of Chinputang protege, hence the Chinputang interest. But it was not primarily a political demonstration. That element was only a small one in the recording of more general sentiment in the persons of professors, students and others of like standing and intellectual caste.

Incidentally there was here an excellent illustration of the underlying democracy of China, with all its extremes of wealth and poverty. It was late when the group of ex-Ministers arrived. Most of the seats were already occupied and there was a struggling knot around the two court officials who were giving out the tickets. The former ministers struggled too. They scrimmaged with students and correspondents and took their chance with the multitude.

It was first come, first served, for schoolboys as well as high officials. That could not happen in many countries.

There was excellent illustration also of other things. Of the genial anarchy, for instance, and verbal combativeness, when three elderly and portly gentlemen, angry because they could not get seats though they had tickets, rushed through the doors and into the silent courtroom and in front of the hushed audience set up an indignant clamor at the failure to provide enough seats. The portly gentlemen argued vociferously, a group of police gathered around them and rebutted their arguments equally vociferously. The debate was waxing furiously, no policeman showing even remote intention to use stronger methods of persuasion, when the usual peacemaker appeared with some more chairs. The tumult was calmed.

COURT UNHURRIED

And for further illustration was the patience with which we all sat and waited an hour after the trial was due to begin, our feet slowly petrifying on the cold stone floors till the judges sauntered in, apparently unconscious and indifferent to the fact that the trial was set for one and it was now two.

Anyway, the trial began. It was less significant in content than in setting. The prisoner gave evidence. His defense was that his articles did not constitute a violation of the press law and that he had not written them anyway. His counsel, in a cautious but barbed plea, accused the government of exceeding its powers and of carrying out the orders of another nation in its prosecution. After the hearing had lasted two hours, the case was adjourned. No date was set for the next hearing. Possibly there will be none. The case provides a dilemma for the government. Conviction will bring on its head a new storm of popular indignation. Acquittal will cost it loss of face and the displeasure of the Japanese Legation. Neither is to be faced without qualms. The matter may just be quietly dropped.

For this case is a public test. It will show whether there is even a recognisable minimum of freedom of the press in Peking. There is little enough now, in this the capital of what we call a republic. Even a paper printed in English, if Chinese owned, dares not speak half its mind, unless that half is subsidised to be pro-government. Nightly visits of police to editorial offices are the rule. The only newspapers safe from government, or Anfu Club, dictation, are those registered in foreign legations. And most of those are registered in the Japanese Legation. And most of the punishment that has been visited on offending editors has been for outspokenness on the militarists' alliance with the Japanese. The test that this case provides, therefore, is whether the Chinese people must endure the consequences of that alliance in silence. That they are not so disposed to do was amply proved by the public show of sentiment at the trial today. The impressive array of visitors inside the courtroom and the demonstrating crowds outside were not without significance.

Proposed Law In U.S. Hits Undesirables

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 11.—The Senate yesterday passed the anti-Sedition bill providing a maximum fine of $500, five years imprisonment and in the case of aliens subsequent deportation for acts or propaganda the object of which is to overthrow the Government by violence. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives.

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Dr. Ward To Talk At Sunday Meeting

Dr. Ralph A. Ward, China secretary for the M. E. Board of Foreign Missions, is to be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Sunday Service League tomorrow. Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, who had been announced as the speaker, is indisposed and will be unable to appear.

The meeting, which is to be held at the Y. M. C. A. is to be opened at 5 o'clock.

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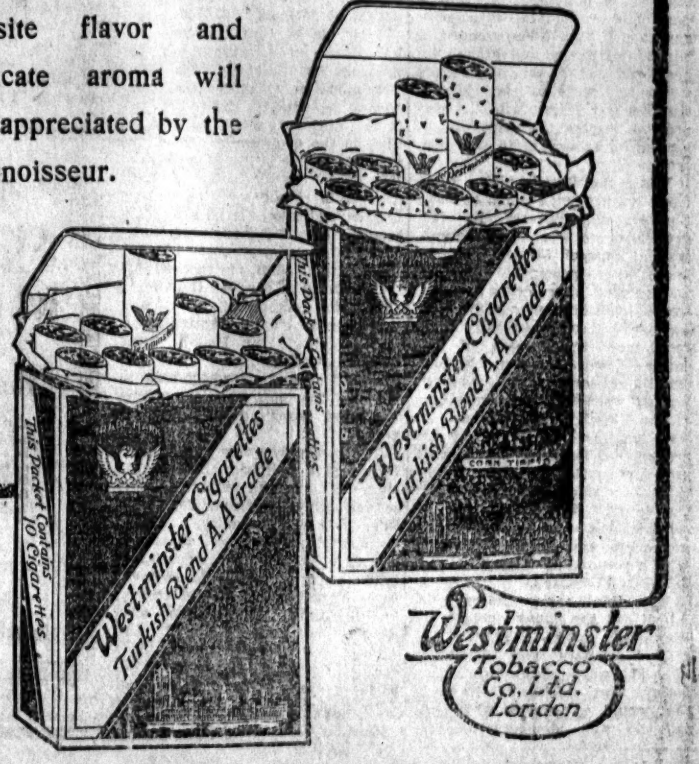

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Plumb Railway Plan Gets Scant American Support

Washington, November 13.—The elaborately organised program to foist the Plumb plan for nationalisation of the railways upon the government is breaking up.

Officially, the railway brotherhoods and many of the most influential chiefs of organised labor still are backing the plan. Personally they favor it. But it has received such a chilly reception from the general public and the reaction against it has been so harmful to the general cause of organised labor that for the time being the labor chiefs are backing away from it. They have not and will not, probably, ever repudiate or entirely drop the radical program, but already the organisation built up to put it over and the program for a continuous intensive campaign is being permitted to go to sleep.

HAD BIG PROGRAM

Two months ago congress was being told that it would be the "Plumb Plan" for the railways or "revolution." The country didn't take well to the veiled threats and that course was dropped inside of a few days. But the big drive was started, apparently with the backing of all labor and its chiefs, that would put the nationalisation plan for the railways over and then it was to be extended to mines, the banks and other industries. Millions of workers and voters were to be banded together in a league with the purpose of forcing the election of legislators favorable to this program.

While the Plumb plan came from distinct trade union sources, the brotherhoods, and in fact gets its name from Glenn Plumb, general counsel for the brotherhoods, there promptly was attracted to it all radicals and extreme liberals the country over. Nationalisation of industry was to be made the keynote of the entire radical program. Numerous liberal and some extreme radical writers became members of the Plumb Plan League or were employed by it to get out propaganda favoring the general cause of nationalisation. Every thing was going along well until the country began to be heard from. And public sentiment, generally, came down on the plan with a resounding thump.

LABOR ALARMED

This didn't alarm the radicals, but it did the canny chiefs of organised labor. While the radical writers and dilettante liberals were busy dreaming dreams and writing of the days that would come soon when all industry was democratised by being turned over to the workers through the nationalisation program, the practical brotherhood chiefs, for example, found they were up against a battle, not to get nationalisation, but to prevent extreme "anti-strike" provisions being written into the railway legislation that was being passed. Unquestionably public antagonism toward the principle and some of the provisions of the Plumb plan hasn't helped the railroadmen in their fight against the labor sections of the pending legislation. And it may have influenced the sudden lack of interest that is being displayed in the Plumb plan.

The fact remains that congress hasn't heard a word on the Plumb plan for weeks. Nothing is more significant of the road labor has traveled away from extreme radicalism than the statement of the brotherhoods yesterday protesting against both the house and senate railway bills. It was vigorous enough, but there was not a word about the Plumb plan in it—all the brotherhoods asked was a continuance of government control for two years so that government operation might be more fully tested out by the public.

NEEDS RADICAL ERA

It is stated that the brotherhoods are only attempting to postpone settlement of the railway question so more time can be had to educate the public on their nationalisation program. That is the explanation given for not pressing the Plumb plan at this time. But it is known that the inside organisation, especially the radicals and extremists brought into the movement from outside the ranks of labor to boost the Plumb plan, is thoroughly disheartened at the way the union chiefs are, temporarily at least, shying away from nationalisation. While Glenn Plumb and others have been out West in Kansas City and elsewhere agitating for the plan, the campaign has been slowly going to sleep here.

The best guess now is that the Plumb plan will be allowed to slumber along and with it all the several other programs for nationalisation of industry. Some propaganda will be carried on to keep the subject alive, especially in the ranks of labor. If another wave of radicalism should arrive and the time looks more opportune, nationalisation will be revived and thrust before the country again. But not until a better reaction is had to the radical proposals than now.

News Brevities

The championship finals of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will take place at the Hongkew Recreation Ground Sunday.

* * *

The ninth annual general meeting of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The general meeting of the Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., will be held on Friday at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. R. Chapman Andrews will speak on "An Expedition into Yunnan" at the Royal Asiatic Society meeting in the Town Hall at 5:45 p.m. on January 28.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. O. Liddell and Captain and Mrs. Paterson and child left for Hankow on the steamer Loongwo last night.

* * *

Mr. R. S. K. Irvin sails for Japan on the Yawata Maru at daybreak today.

* * *

Mr. Wang Tsing-wei, founder of the Societe Franco-Chinoise d' Education, Paris-Shanghai, who has just returned from Europe, will speak at the World's Chinese Students' Federation this evening, at 7 o'clock. The subject of his lecture is "The Chinese Students and France." The meeting will be open to the public.

* * *

Three Chinese charged with assaulting two Russians and robbing them were found guilty before American Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday. One of the men was sentenced to five years and the other two to one year each in prison. The Russians were sailors who said they had been the victims of a hold-up gang of ten or twelve Chinese.

* * *

The case of Sze Ping-san, charged with forging the stamps and seals on B. A. T. cigarettes, was called before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court yesterday and was continued for one week.

VESSEL RUNS AGROUND

The O.S.K. Suma Maru, 1,537 tons, en route from Osaka to Dairen, lost her course in a thick fog off Oura Point, Ehime Prefecture, and went aground on January 1 at about 5 a.m. She was not refloated until the following morning.

The steamer had sustained such serious damage to the bottom that she could not continue her voyage, so that she retraced her course to Osaka. She had a cargo of sake, oranges and other goods. Only slight damage was done to the cargo.

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Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
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The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

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Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
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Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Groller Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
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Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
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Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
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Yale University Press
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Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Roneo Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Dayer
Soon Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meyrian, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES,
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co, Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co., (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T.E.M.A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unilectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Brons—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hirea Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Languages Outfits
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph.
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theron Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ld.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, . The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Soon Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelburg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Healds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros, Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.,
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters.
Roneo Duplicators & Copiers,
Rellabie Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 40 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velvatine—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Roneo Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
E. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Malson de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Yinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Movette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
T. Hsieh, Chinese Co-Director
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A, B, C, and Pagoda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products
Scout Roofings
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
B.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOO
Ratner Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse R
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Y. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nankin
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lips—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shawshing" & "Speln"
Jardine Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apcar Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ld.
Yinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ld.
E. S. Hudson, Ld., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.,

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOOR
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKI
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INS
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking R

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH A
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. Last
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Malson de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Yinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck),
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters,
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking

TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

"VASELINE" PREPARATION
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
American Trading Co.

WATCHES & CLOCKS
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Illinois Watch Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ld.,
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.

WATERPROOFING PASTE
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

WATERWORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filter Co.
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto. Htrs.)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALE
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe Scale Co.
Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Fairbanks—T. E. M. A.

N.B. Names of local agents and branches are shown in italics, the agencies they hold in bold type.

KEEP YOUR NAME IN THESE COLUMNS—

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Telephone THE CHINA PRESS (Central 1432) for information

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

AMERICAN CREDITS SOUGHT BY CHILE

Believed Question Will Be Discussed At Conference At Washington

(*Reuter's Service*)

Valparaiso, November 18 (by mail).—Chile expects that the extension of credits to South American countries by the bankers and business men of the United States will be brought up before the second financial Pan-American Conference at Washington in January. The first conference held in 1915 declared that solution of this question of credit was essential.

National credits also will be considered by the conference. In spite of the enormous gold reserves accumulated in the banks of the United States during the war, it seems evident to Chileans that these banks are not yet in a position to make investments in South America. Evidence of this is seen in the difficulties encounterd in negotiating the $15,000,000 loan of the Chilean government to obtain funds to buy railroad material. It is felt here that, in the matter of public credits, North American bankers should learn from North American merchants.

Chilean business men believe that North American merchants are beginning to understand better the mutual convenience to be derived from the extension of 60 to 90 days credit on bills against South American houses. This has been the practice of European merchants dealing with those of South America.

Other matters to come before the Financial Pan-American Conference, as outlined here, are uniform legislation on letters of exchange, checks and cargo manifests, steps to facilitate exchange of products between American nations and adequate transportation facilities between the United States and South America.

GREY GOES TO PARIS

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 15.—A London message states that Viscount Grey will come to Paris today to discuss the results of his mission to the United States with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minute
77 ROUTE VALLON

Draw the cork and HAIG & HAIG SCOTS WHISKY will sing its own praises.

The quantity is limited— The quality is rare— You cannot get me everywhere

BECAUSE of the exquisite quality of my contents I am (and always must remain) a scarce article of commerce. Whisky cannot be made old except by keeping it.

My managers have, with mature deliberation, resolved to cater only for those who are willing to pay the price for the very best article.

There is not enough of my quality to allow of my being popular except amongst the select circles of discriminating users of alcohol.

Do not be surprised because I am not found everywhere. If I were I would not be the supremely fine article that I am. As I am a supremely fine article, you must be willing to pay the highest price for me, or else be satisfied with something less fine.

DOCTORS are calling for me,
JUDGES are calling for me,
MERCHANT PRINCES are calling for me.

Are You?

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting me.

Distributing Agent:

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

SHANGHAI

ZALSMAN PUPILS SING AT RECITAL

Pupils of Prof. Gerard Zalsman participated in a musicale given yesterday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe. An attractive program included numbers by Mrs. H. D. Rodger, Miss Chrissie Shepherd, Mr. M. Speelman, Mrs. A. A. Brady, Miss Phyllis Harris, Mrs. A. Bain and Mr. Servanin.

The complete program follows:

a. Who Knows—Ernest Ball
b. I love Thee—Grieg
c. At Dawning—C. W. Cadman

Miss Phyllis Harris

a. If Thou wert blind—Noel Johnson
b. What shall I sing you—K. Barry

Mrs. A. Bain

a. I wept beloved—G. Hue
b. Damon—N. Stange

Miss Chrissie Shepherd

a. Elegie—Massenet
b. Si tu peux—R. Rabey
c. Parfum d'amour (Valse chante)—R. Rabey

Mr. Servanin

a. Death and the Maiden—Schubert
b. Dreams—Wagner
c. Cradle Song—Brahms

Mrs. A. A. Brady

a. Obstination—H. de Fontenailles
b. Absent—J. W. Metcalf
c. Partir—Tosti

Mr. M. Speelman

a. Was I not a blade—P. Tchaikowsky
b. Night and the curtains drawn—G. Ferrato
c. Madrigal—Chaminade

Mrs. H. D. Rodger

Leather Hats Now Rainy Day Fashion

London, November 25.—At last the London flappers have found a hat that will endure all the rain and fog of the dismal season and yet remain chic. This new hat is of light-weight leather that folds and gathers in the most graceful lines. It comes in all shades from blues and grays to browns and greens. And by the variety of shapes and sizes shown in the shop windows, everyone may be becomingly suited.

The surprising thing is that these hats are not made up for sport or apparently for rain but really and honestly as dress hats. They have very few trimmings, the most popular being designs in steel beads which sometimes cover the whole crown.

In former years the material and style of the dress hats here during the rainy season were not very much unlike styles in other parts of the world. And the rain hats—well, all women hesitated to wear them, and many absolutely refused, they were so dreadfully unbecoming. Umbrellas were traditionally the thing; and the war had not yet made the combination of raincoat and rainhat popular.

Now expense and worry are over. The leather hats are being sold at a reasonable price. Everyone is so satisfied with them they can hardly be kept in stock.

TAISEI MARU SCUTTLED

The Taisei Maru, 328 tons, was badly damaged by fire early on the morning of January 4 while at anchor in Aomori. The outbreak occurred at about 3 a.m. owing to the upsetting of a lamp, and a considerable portion of the hull was soon afire.

When the flames spread to about 400 tons of coal, which the steamer had on board, the crew scuttled her in order to prevent the destruction of the cargo. The ship was so badly damaged that to repair her would cost as much as to build a new ship. She is owned by the Mayeda Kisen Kaisha, of Kushiro, Hokkaido.

"PRICELESS"

is a popular way of describing anything which has proved to be of exceptional value, and may therefore be employed to describe that old and favourite preparation—Beecham's Pills. The ever-increasing army of men and women who have experience of this excellent medicine generally use some such phrase as "priceless" or "Worth a guinea a box" when speaking of Beecham's Pills. This is certainly high praise. But it is well-merited. Beecham's Pills have proved, times out of number, to be a "priceless" preparation in the treatment of digestive ailments. They bring relief; they safeguard the health; they effect remarkable cures. All who suffer in any way from biliousness, sick headache, constipation, impaired appetite, and the resulting loss of energy and want of tone should take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

Six Football Games Are Carded Today

Two Scheduled In First League With Three In Second Division

FOOTBALL TODAY

FIRST DIVISION

Whizzbangs vs. S. F. C. on Wizzbangs' ground—Referee Mr. Bissett.

Police vs. St. Xavier's on Police ground—Referee Mr. Fulton.

SECOND DIVISION

S. R. C. vs. S. F. C. on S. R. C. ground—Referee Mr. Leslie.

Jewish R. C. vs. Police on S. F. C. ground—Referee Mr. Cooper.

Navy vs. Customs at Hongkew Park—Referee Mr. Barnes.

EXHIBITION

Nanyang College vs. S. P. S. Juniors at Nanyang.—Referee Mr. A. H. Leslie.

All games to start at 2:45 p.m.

This afternoon footballers have two first and three second division games in the league and an exhibition game.

In the first division of the league the Whizzbangs are down to be 'at home' to the Club with the St. Xavier's visiting the Police on the latter club's ground.

In the second division of the league the Football Club's ground will be the scene of an encounter between the Jewish Recreation Club and the Police, the Club's reserves will visit the Recs and the Customs will entertain the Navy at the Hongkew Park.

The exhibition game set for this afternoon will be at Nanyang College between the College and the Shanghai Public School Juniors. The following will be the line ups—

WHIZZBANGS VERSUS S. F. C.

S. F. C.—A. Mclean (Capt.); P. Isherwood and W. J. Brown; D. Campbell, J. Robertson and R. D. Bell; B. Lawrie Smith, W. Archer, D. Drake, R. J. Tippin and L. Goldman.

S. M. P. versus S. F. X.

S. F. X.—Sequeria; Oliveras and Xavier; Horenstein, Johnson and Noodt; Gutierrez, Silva, Gutierrez, Elliott and Gutierrez.

J. R. C. versus S. M. P.

J. R. C.—Witheman; Sanft and Weill; Caccia, Fuxman and Komaroff; Moosa, Sternberg, Katz, Tuttleman and Mislia.

S. R. C. versus S. F. C.

S. F. C.—L. Bertes; A. P. Boldman and H. G. Reed; I. D Macdonald, F. Archer and F. M. Baker; E. A. Brodie, W. H Leslie, R. B. Roach, A. K. Brown (Capt.) and J. N. Johnston.

CUSTOMS versus Navy

Customs.—Steventon; Davis and Close; Heron, MacFarlane and Nash; Mellows, Curry, Barnes, Ogden and Stacey.

HUNT AT KIANGWAN

Today's friendly hunt at Kiangwan will start from the square near the Race Course at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, has been instructed by Tokio to begin diplomatic negotiations over the Shantung question, styling the action as for preparation for "the return of Tsingtao." As the provinces as well as the Southwest are vigorously opposed to direct action with Japan, the Government will take no action until Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang returns. After conferring with Mr. Lu, it is proposed to submit the question to the League of Nations.

According to a telegram from Dr. Yung Hwei, Charge D'Affaires at the Chinese Legation in Washington, the League of Nations will soon meet for the settlement of pending questions. He advised the Government to make all the necessary preparations to submit the Shantung question to the League.

A telegram from General Sung Li-cheng, Tuchun of Kirin, stated that the formal petition by Hulun for the cancellation of its independence has reached him and that he has delegated Messrs. Chun Teh and Ling Shen to present it to Peking. As there are many pending questions involved for the reorganisation of the place, General Sung has deputed Mr. Ting Chao, his aid, to have a conference with the local authorities.

In compliance with the request of Tuchun Yang Tseng-hsin of Sinkiang, the Government has sent a special train to Kwanyintang to convey the incoming party of Tibetan Princes and Lamas as a special honor.

As there are certain bills being submitted by the Government, the Lower House has circulated a telegram to all the Parliamentarians outside of Peking to return to the Capital in preparation for the opening of another session.

Members of the Old Parliament are preparing for an enthusiatic reception for Dr. C. T. Wang, the peace delegate who is about to return to Canton.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN TODAY

The Shanghai Harriers Club and Nanyang University runners will meet in a cross country run of about four miles this afternoon. The start and finish will be at the University field. A special medal is offered to the first Harrier to finish. A sealed handicap will also be run off.

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Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. H. P. Wadman, Miss Adams.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. P. W. O. Liddell, Capt. and Mrs. Paterson, and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan: Messrs. R. S. K. Irvin, Ouchi, Kodama, Kusakabe, Maekawa, Honjo, Kawai, Miyachi.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London: Misses M. Firth, E. M. Adlam, Davis, Baxter, Capt. Rees Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mrs. P. Holland and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Denison, Major and Mrs. Ford and 2 children, Lt. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Heaslett and child, Lt. C. and Mrs. Kirby and infant, Lt. and Mrs. Millington, Mrs. J. E. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Pelli and 4 children, Lt. and Mrs. Sadkoursky and child, Col. A. and Mrs. Studd and infant, Lt. and Mrs. Taylor and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Wills and child, Miss Wills, Capt. J. R. and Mrs. Weeks and child, Mr. and Mrs. Deam, Mrs. and Miss Soderstrom, Lt. H. Marshall, Lt. F. J. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Moriartz, Capt. Sharkes, Messrs. Standring, Ross, J. Mathews, J. Cudney, D. Sinclair, A. C. Tidbury, J. Roxburgh, A. R. Richard, W. Robbins, R. Fisher; from Penang: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Symes; from Singapore: Messrs Woldyk, Hymans; from Hongkong: Sir. H. de Sausmarez, Mrs. Brill and child, Major S. M. Cox, Messrs. Moonski, Chan Yaknam; through passengers for Yokohama: Col. and Mrs. Gunn, Messrs. Chammas, Abdoolzahah, Rutherford; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Messrs. Pow, Sellers, Mrs. J. H. and Miss Reyneau.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. Doye.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow: Mr. J. Law.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow: Mr. W. G. Todd.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong: Messrs. J. C. Skinner, W. J. Malhame, Miss Huchison.

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching from Foochow: Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. Bishop, C. A. Jones, J. I. Parker, Irving Lacy, E. Dow Jing, R. A. Ward.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. A. and Mrs. Bookless, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, A. J. Martin.

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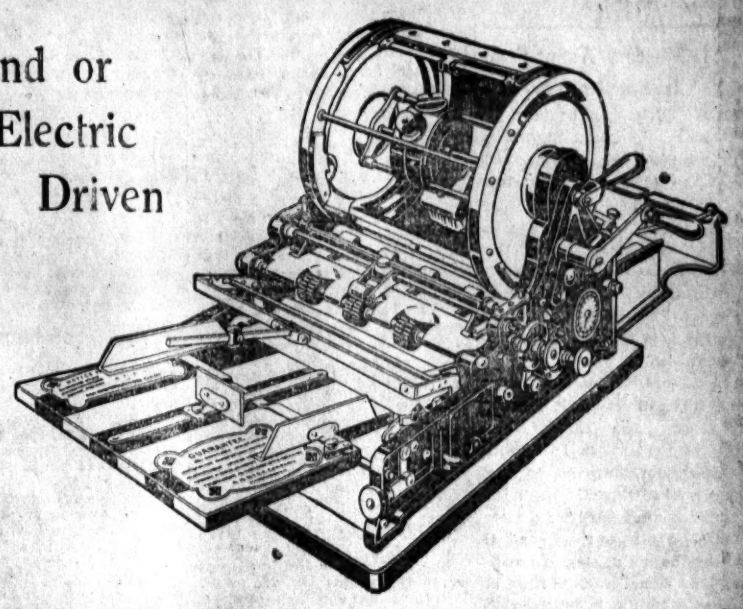

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 17, 1920

WEATHER

Weather still fine and cold. Variable breezes to the North of the Saddles Winter monsoon in the South.

MARRIAGE

COOKE-FITCH: On November 8th, 1919, at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., Mortimer Claggett Cooke of Frazar and Co., New York, to Margaret Shelley, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Fitch of Hangchow, China.

United Kingdom Again Faces Railway Strike

GREAT Britain is again faced with the possibility of a railway strike. The railway employes are in a disturbed state and the situation is ugly. The country cannot afford to have its industrial life dislocated at this juncture and a stirke, such as is now threatened, would seriously hamper its commercial activities and nullify its manufacturng propensities.

The present trouble is not new, nor is it the direct result of fresh grievances. The railway employes of the British Isles, with few exceptions, have in the past been wretchedly paid. Until the war they labored hard for a mere pittance, eking out a nominal wage by the aid of tips. In addition, long hours and paucity of holidays helped to sour the railway men until today they seem unable to exercise patience or show reasonable restraint. They appear to be paying no regard to the consequences which will accrue to the rest of the community if they carry out their threat of striking. The recent strike was by no means a triumph for them. Thanks to the public spirited efforts of the masses, the chaos that would have resulted from their ill-advised action was averted. But it is idle to pretend that Great Britain did not suffer severely from it. A strike, such as that which is now threatened, if the impasse cannot be avoided, will have very disastrous effects upon the trade and industrial life of the British Isles. Rapid transit is essential to the life of a manufacturing country and if the railway communications of the United Kingdom are interrupted for any length of time stagnation or worse must inevitably follow.

The British Government is, of course, fully alive to the difficulties of the situation. Sir Robert Horne, a Laborite of the Coalition, who is associated with Sir Eric Geddes in meeting the leaders of the railwaymen, can be expected to give a sympathetic hearing to the demands of the men. The Government is fully pledged to uphold their just claims for better wages, and already they have been promised that the war standard of remuneration shall, for the present, be maintained.

The country, however, has shown that it will not permit of the strangling of its industries and the Railwaymen's leaders will be wise to temper their demands with moderation. There must necessarily be time for readjustment and a good deal of give and take must be indulged in before a correct perspective is obtained Because Great Britain is determined that never again shall the working classes be oppressed as in the past, she is all the more insistent that a just decision of the differences between the men and their employers shall be reached and the country will not brook selfishness from Labor any more than the latter will from the capitalists.

The railway employes need to be very careful in the way they threaten to strike. The nation is tired of their attitude. Up till recently they had a splendid case and public opinion favored their receiving much that they have asked and got. But there is a limit to the nation's patience The railwaymen would be well advised to consider the serious nature of the step they contemplate taking and of the big revulsion of feeling that will occur against them if they proceed to take the drastic action which they are threatening. They will do untold harm to the country's trade and practically wreck their own interests. A railway strike in Great Britain today would set back the clock of progress and perhaps destroy Labor's influence in the country at the period when it is really beginning to come into its own.

A Sane Conserver

(New York Times)

It was said that Mr. Gladstone could be eloquent about a budget. He allured with facts, he charmed with figures. Hearers found his exposition interesting entertaining. They came to be bored, perhaps to sleep; they stayed to look intelligent and think that they understood. Mr. Gladstone might have made a romance of the business of our Department of the Interior, it covers so many fields of fruition and endeavor. If Franklin K. Lane is not as deft a magician, his annual report absorbs and delights. He has imagination, vision, humanity, a style. He is an optimist and a seer. No one understands better the resources of the country and their boundless possibilities. How rich these States are, and how blest their peoples, one does not know until Secretary Lane tells his story and shows how the treasures he passes in review can be conserved.

Mr. Lane begins with coal, which will not last forever—but there is a water power such as no other nation possesses. The strike is in everybody's mind. "We live virtually by unanimous consent," he says, because "let less than one-half of 1 percent of our population quit their work of digging coal and we are threatened with the combined horrors of pestilence and famine." And yet:

"If last year's coal were used as construction material it would build a wall as huge as the Great Wall of China around every boundary of the United States from Maine to Vancouver, down the Pacific to San Diego and eastward, following the Mexican border and the coast, to Maine again; and this same coal contains latent power sufficient to lift this same wall 200 miles high in the air, according to one of our greatest engineers, Steinmetz."

But we do not take stock of our yield of coal; we waste much of it and we do not mine it right. "I feel justified in saying," observes Mr. Lane, "that the problem of the strike is not to be solved in its deeper significances until we know much more about coal than we know now, and this especially as to the manner in which it is taken from its bed and brought to our cellars." He declares that the short year is "a source of loss to both operator and miner and is a tax on the consumer." Seasonal fluctuation in demand is in great measure at fault. Sometimes there is no market; again car shortage is the trouble; and Labor cannot always be absolved from responsibility. The industry needs stabilising: "Coal does not have pressure behind it which forces it out of the mine and into the coal yard. It rather must be drawn out by the suction of demand. And herein the public must play its part by keeping that demand as steady and uniform as possible."

Mr. Lane reaches the conclusion that, unless mining and selling coal is to be an emergency industry, there must be a longer miners' year and fewer miners or a longer miners' year and additional markets. More coal must go abroad. There is always a great demand for it overseas. With 8 percent of the population of the world, we produce 46 percent of all the coal consumed. In 100 years our annual production has grown from 100,000 to 700,000,000 tons.

An immense amount of coal is wasted. The fuel engineers of the Interior Department discovered a preventable loss of 40,000 tons in one establishment alone. A railroad authority says that "every fifth shovelful of coal that the average fireman throws into his furnace serves no more useful purpose than to decorate the atmosphere with a long back stream of precious soot. "At best one-fifth of all our coal is wasted." Universal is the need of conversation. Mr. Lane calls for the harnessing up of American water power to save coal, "the wedding of the stream and the mine, the white coal (water) with the black." It is estimated by the Geological Survey that the ultimate development of the stream and rivers of the country would yield 54,000,000 continuous horse power. Here is a point brought out by Secretary Lane: Seventy percent of the horse power now installed in "prime movers" is east of the Mississippi, but 70 percent of the available water power is west of that river, therefore, "unless the East is to lose its industrial supremacy, it must press; and press hard, for the development of all water-power possibilities."

"With the "age of petroleum" Mr. Lane deals in his suggestive way: "The 'oil spring' which George Washington found in Western Virginia, and by his last will called to the especial consideration of his trustees, was the promise of a continental well that last year yielded 350,000 barrels." The gushing of oil has made possible the automobile, the airplane, the wonderful Diesel engine, high explosives, dyes, medicines. But oil wells fail, and if the precious fluid cannot be developed in large quantities from shale, the end of the supply in the United States will not be long deferred. "With all the optimism that can be justified," says Mr. Lane, "I would urge a policy of saving as to petroleum that should be rigid in the extreme." As burning oil under a boiler to convert water into steam release but 10 percent of the thermal units in the oil, whereas if the same fuel oil were used directly in a Diesel engine from 30 to 35 percent of the oil power would be secured, the Secretary recommends that the Diesel type of engine be used by the American merchant marine.

"A nation," he says, "that could educate 10,000 automobile mechanics in sixty days might indeed develop 1,000 Diesel engineers in a year. . . . We are in the petroleum age, and how long it will last depends upon our own foresight, inventiveness, and wisdom." The United States imported 40,000,000 barrels of petroleum last year. Secretary Lane advises that our nationals be encouraged to acquire oil lands in foreign countries, with the understanding that they will be protected in their rights.

The Power Of Public Opinion

(An address delivered before the Cleveland Advertising Club November 28, by G. A. O'Reilly, Foreign Trade Representative of the Irving National Bank, New York)

The last time I was here I talked about foreign trade. Then, that was about two years ago, the subject was of unusual national interest. It seemed to loom big and important before the country more than any other subject except war itself. It was not the case of a subject claiming position in the public mind because of any spectacular quality it possessed or because of any current whim or fancy. The popularity of foreign trade came gradually, naturally, and as the result of a perfectly logical process of national thought.

World things were changing. For some years there had been developing within us the consciousness of a new and permanent world relationship which was to be taken seriously. Insularity was disappearing. The idea of national isolation, once referred to as "splendid," was becoming unpopular. The national horizon was broadening. American business men were coming to see that apart from any sentimental motives which might urge, plain, ordinary, self-interest was forcing their efforts beyond national boundaries. Gradually, American business machinery and American business thought were shaping and equipping themselves in anticipation of the part they must play in a new world situation which seemd inevitable.

Then came the war, with its five years of world madness and destruction of things; with its obliteration of world landmarks and safety zones; with its removal of institutions upon which men had become accustomed to depend for safety and guidance and direction. It had been a world war, and in it points of view and interests had been drawn together in a way which would not have been possible in a generation of normal existence. Our entire national tone seemed to have changed. The energy which before the war had been expended in an effort to determine our world interests now seemed to be directed towards the task of discovering the full measure of our world responsibility.

Then the end of war came without warning and nearly everybody began talking Reconstruction. In all parts of the country were to be heard speeches upon the American part in the rehabilitation of the world after the war. Again a particular subject claimed the center of the national stage. The development of the idea of Reconstruction was just as natural, just as logical, as had been the development of the Foreign Trade idea with which we had concerned ourselves before the war. Our part in the war had been a large and splendid one, and in a way our participation different from that of almost any other country engaged. The rights of humanity and of world institutions had been threatened and we, after much apparently unnecessary delay, had responded. To use a homely metaphor there was a "fire in our block" and hence it was our fire, and our services in putting it out were very much in order.

So that, for a time, we seemed to have no thought but that of acting up to our world responsibilities, of helping these countries, a portion of whose burden had come to us through our war relationships. The tone of it all was humanitarian in the extreme —naturally, we went to extremes. We mixed sentiment with business in that delightful manner so characteristically American, and so foreign to the practices of other nations. We talked so long and so eloquently about having been "saved" in the war by other nations, and so good-naturedly left out of consideration the fact that we had done a little "saving" of our own, that after a while our attitude towards the entire world was so charitable as to make our pre-war foreign trade attitude seem quite shocking by comparison.

But when it came to actually putting into effect these good intentions towards the suffering nations of Europe, we encountered difficulty. We found that in it all, foreign trade and reconstruction and the rest of it, we had been traveling in a circle and had landed right back here at home again. We found that our great problem is not foreign trade or foreign finance or foreign relationships or reconstruction or measuring our gratitude towards the world, or any other general thing, but the plain, old-fashioned work of putting our own house in order. We found that it is not a question of better packing for export, or of learning Russian, or of teaching our foreign sales representatives when to make return calls and leave cards, or even of developing an intelligent and properly broad attitude towards other nations. Each of these things has an importance of its own and cannot be overlooked in any proper world plan, but the big thing for us and, incidentally, for the nations we hope to assist and for the world is a domestic thing and not something we must seek in distant corners of the earth.

It is to be found in our factories and workshops, in our stores and banks and schools and newspapers and mines and shipyards and fields and halls of congress and courts and positions of public trust and power and organisation of all kinds. It is something which can be made to represent value to every one of the hundred million of our people, and something in the development and operation of which any one of our hundred million can play a part. It is impossible to define it fully and not easy to give it a name. Call it Americanism or patriotism or national common sense or Public Opinion, or what you will, and still you will not have given it a name which suggests its power or importance. It runs like an endless current, through the national life always powerful, always moving, but unfortunately coming to the surface only now and then, when some danger of more than ordinary seriousness threatens.

Twice during very recent times we have seen this current, let us call it Public Opinion, in operation. Once during the war and now again in the not less serious industrial emergency which in some of its parts still confronts us. In the war the vital element in civilisation was threatened and we closed our eyes to the danger. We played with the fictions of a neutrality which, from the very nature of things, could not exist. There were those who could see no national obligation outside of boundaries. Others said we would not, could not fight. The worst that was in us instead of the best was appealed to. Our ships were sunk, our citizens murdered, our rights violated, and still we seemed unable to resent, unable to assert ourselves.

Then something happened. Nobody seemed to know why or how. There was no excitement or enthusiasm about it—just a deadly determination which seemed to possess every American, and before which nothing could stand. Public Opinion had awakened, the current had set in, had come to the surface in our American life, and the man who dared stand in its way will have something unpleasant to think about as long as his power to think remains. The rest of it is all history now.

And again only a few weeks ago this current of Public Opinion came to the surface and asserted itself when organisations within the ranks of industrial labor saw fit to take a position which placed them squarely across the course of national principles. In this case the results were not less conclusive than were those of the war experience. For a long time public opinion had gone on oblivious of danger from this source, or at least tolerating in a good-natured way assumptions, which while they were not altogether justified were founded, in part at least, upon a basis of merit.

Then came the awakening and the reaction. Within our very doors were found strange and unaccountable things. Organisations of men existing within the law as a matter of protection, and outside the law as a matter of privilege; men who in the same breath would flout the law and invoke its aid; men, Americans too, who would talk about the "sacred rights of humanity" and then deliberately set into operation machinery which in its logical process would freeze and starve innocent human beings; men who would talk about the rights of the "individual" and at the same time maim and kill fellow individuals whose only offense was that they wished to work; men who in the name of democracy had built up the most essentially autocratic institution this country had ever known.

It was high time for an awakening and a new declaration of national principles, and a new dedication of our people to the things upon which our nation was built. And the awakening came. Again Public Opinion declared itself; again the better and saving sense of the American people was appealed to, and not in vain. The demonstration of power of this awakened Public Opinion had a salutary effect not only upon radical classes, but upon others who in the past suffered principally from lack of realisation. The policeman on guard duty in strike areas when he tells the knot of loungers to move on nowadays says it as though he means it, and they move on as though they believe he means it. No longer is there anything amusing in the idea of a strike. The spectacle of a factory or industry stopped and hundreds or thousands of employes loafing around on the outside intent upon keeping others from doing the work which they themselves are under contract to do fails to impress anyone as funny.

And not only are police officers and national guardsmen impressed with this new seriousness which has come into their relation to industrial disturbances, mayors, governors, Washington itself—all have come to realise that upon them and upon each of them rests a portion at least of the burden of responsibility for the protection of the industrial interests of the community and nation when threatened. No longer is brute force tolerated as an element in industrial arguments. The word "scab" has almost lost its meaning, and the average citizen will be found very much in sympathy with the man who merely wishes to do an honest day's work and who is unable to understand why his working efforts should be definitely limited by labor organisations to which he does not belong and to which he owes no allegiance.

We must not delude ourselves with the belief that all of this is due to any change of heart on the part of any of these "privileged classes" which have been allowed to spring up under our democratic form of government. They still fight for every inch of the old power and privilege they enjoyed, but they fight against a force which is new to them in its present application and, strangely enough, the same force which years ago operated in favor of the labor contention which then had back of it not purely autocratic assumptions as at present, but an appeal to the democratic spirit of the nation.

When I think of the irrresistible power expressed in these great currents which run through national life, I recall an experience in the South Pacific in a typhoon in which our ship drifted helplessly for more than sixty hours. After the storm had expended its violence and while the seas were still running mountains high but not breaking dangerously, a lazy-looking wave crept over the side of the ship well forward, ran the whole length of the deck on which I stood, and then crept back again over the side into the sea from which it came.

It was a simple and harmless-looking thing, that wave, noiseless, not more than a foot in depth and in its approach carried no slightest suggestion of the power it possessed or the danger it represented. A description of the elemental fury we had witnessed during these sixty hours of drifting hardly could be exaggerated. Life boats had been swept away, deck houses partially destroyed, and time and again it seemed that only another wave was required to end the contest. But it was not until that harmless-looking stream of water clutched my feet and tore me from the handrail to which I was clinging, that I felt that terror which comes to human beings only when they stand in the way of fundamental things.

It was terrible, immeasurable. No rule of mathematics which would consider only the elements of volume and unit velocity could begin to express the power of it. That wave, insignificant though it looked, had back of it, driving it forward, and ahead of it, pulling it on, the force of every moving drop of water in the mighty Pacific. That lazy, old ground-swell just outside the Golden Gate of San Francisco, which has proven fatal to the ambitions of so many first trippers on the Pacific, played its part, and the blue waters that run so smoothly through the passages of Japan's Inland Sea contributed their force to the power, the terror of which, I felt.

In something of the same way do the great currents of human life operate, moving on smoothly, quietly, often below the surface, their very existence unknown, until at some point unexpectedly and quietly as that little wave on the old transport Meade, they reach out as it did, teach men the lesson of power and then, carrying the analogy still further, like the wave, quietly disappear beneath the surface to appear again whenever man's interference with fundamental things calls for another lesson of power.

Just as I failed to correctly estimate the power of the wave, so did the labor leaders of this country in their recent attempts to cripple industry fail to measure the danger to their assumptions represented by the Public Opinion which in the past they had utilised so frequently and so effectively. They did not realise that back of it was the power of America, not alone of the law and of constituted authority, but of the great principles upon which our nation was established, our history, our traditions, our achievements, and all the other splendid things for which Americans have fought and suffered in our glorious past.

Of course it is not all over yet by any means, the trouble. We will have strikes and unreasonable demands and efforts to disregard the interests of the public and of the state, and threats of all sorts leveled at institutions and law and order and industry. But the great lesson has been taught again, the voice of public opinion has been heard, the soul of the nation—and nations have souls—has been touched, and in the future those who would violate law and those whose business it is to see that law is enforced as well, and even the citizen who belongs to neither of these classes, all will be disposed to remember these two great demonstrations of Public Opinion both of which are so fresh in our memories.

It is well in these times and in the face of two such striking lessons to give more than passing attention to movements which affect the fundamentals of national existence. We might as well look our present situation squarely in the face, just as we faced the situation of war when the fact of our responsibilities in it finally were brought home to us. We should not attempt to delude ourselves with theories even though they be pleasing, which are based upon the fact that we are the United States of America—a Republic—and a great nation. Before the war we reached the point where national awakening was indispensable to national safety. Then, as now, we were slow to realise and then, as now, we were too prone to feel security in the fact that we are a republic, that we have traditions and laws and a Constitution and a great democratic people ready to pay any price the nation may require. In the time of national danger these elements of security can be effectively utilised only when this great, powerful thing we call Public Opinion, this current which is always active but nearly always beneath the surface of daily life, be awakened and stimulated and made to act and demand and forbid.

War Memorials Worry Others

(New York Times)

There is plenty of time in which to decide upon the form which the permanent war memorial of New York City shall take. It is right that there should be a thorough discussion of the subject, and that every citizen who has ideas upon it should give them free circulation. Not merely our population of artists, but essentially the whole community, is interested in the lasting commemoration of our greatest war. The soldiers and sailors and their friends have a personal and almost passionate feeling, full of fervor, however little imbued with art, in a memorial whose first and hardest task it will be to satisfy the generation that builds it, but which should be fair and noble beyond cavil, and equal to the centuries that lie before it.

The Fine Arts Federation laid down last Spring the true democratic theory. The war memorial should "be to the greatest possible extent representative of the expressed ideas, desires, and sentiments of the great body of our citizens of all classes." It is good to see that the American Legion is taking a referendum of the form the memorial should assume. Societies of many names and purposes, but all intelligent and patriotic, have taken up this hospitable notion of a general popular expression of opinion. Thus the Woman's Municipal League asks for "an open competition of ideas" and "a competent jury" of artists and architects to decide upon the form of a memorial.

Meanwhile the Mayor's committee, whose good intentions cannot be suspected and whose readiness to give full scope to the expression of popular and artistic opinion must be assumed, is criticised by some of the enthusiasts. There has been discussion in the Sculpture Society. These things are good signs. An art war is begun. There will be many dithyrambs and anathemas. The public will learn a good deal. The sculptors and the architects and the whole family of artistry will have happy hours. At the end of the great debate may the most beautiful and worthiest conception win!

Whatever is decided upon, let us not be unjust to the classic forms that still rule the world. Beginning with such a mound of earth as the heroes of the Iliad were remembered within the Troad or the Athenians who fell at Marathon, the Greeks attained forms of beauty in memorial and sepulchral art such as cannot be surpassed. The Parthenon itself, with its divine and human histories on pediment and metope, was essentially a memorial to the heroes of Marathon and Plataea and Salamis, a memorial built when religion and patriotism were one. The moderns can have no hope of equaling it, any more than of equaling those temple tombs of which the Nereid Monument of Xanthos was a type, or that other type made by imposing a pyramidal roof upon the Greek temple; of this type the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, nobly proportioned, glorious with pillars, thronged with statues, was justly reckoned among the Seven Wonders of the World.

The Lincoln Memorial at Washington is an austere Doric temple. The New York memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war is a circular temple. The Triumphal Arch, that splendid, grandiose Roman memorial of victory or other events, is somewhat too rudely spoken of by some of our innovators. The Arch of Trajan at Benevento, the Arch of Titus in Rome, to mention no others, still have a dignity of mere form, outside of sculpture or decoration, which time cannot destroy. The arc de l'Etoile and the Arc du Carrousel in Paris, our own Washington Arch, and the Memorial Arch in Brooklyn are Roman still.

Then there are the innumerable columns commemorating victories. Trajan's Column at Rome was the model of the Antonine Column in Rome. Napoleon, setting his artists at work to celebrate the campaign of 1805, could find no better model than Trajan's for his Vendome Column. The Column of July had the same ancestor. In Trafalgar Square, Nelson's Column does but copy a Corinthian column in the Temple of Mars the Avenger, at Rome. The Achilles statue in London—but why go on? Arch, column, temple—by which we mean any memorial building—many or most of them go back to the Greeks and Romans. Of course, we can be Gothic if we like; if we are merely Renaissance, we are still classical. If we can find something new under the sun, good. If not, let us not scowl at old shapes of loveliness because we didn't invent them. Multiform ways of commemorating our dead in war can be thought of. An arch built by the people is not to be despised because emperorr have built arches. Four years ago Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie was commemorated by a Doric column. Let us do better if we can; but let us not be irreverent to the ancients from whom we are stealing continually and upon whose brains we live.

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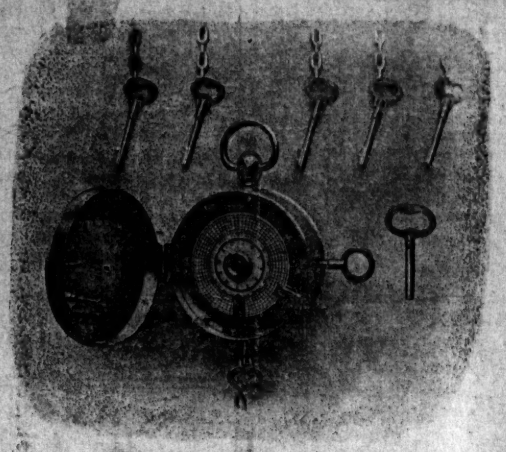

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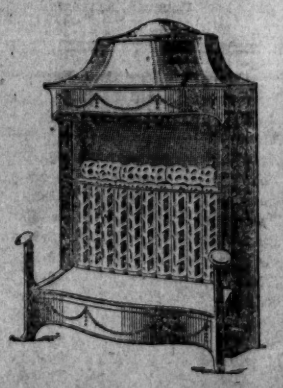

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Countess Szechenyi's Story

Former Gladys Vanderbilt Describes Privations And Sufferings In Hungary, Where She Barely Escaped Russians

(*New York Times*)

When Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, returned not long ago to America, after being immured for four years in a small hunting lodge in Hungary, she was reluctant to discuss the privations she had endured during the world war. Until January of this year she had lived in quarters where there was no electricity nor gas, and where the fuel was so scarce that she put the clock ahead two hours of her own accord, thereby going the daylight savers one better.

Countess Szechenyi but narrowly escaped the horrors of actual invasion. In the Spring of 1915 the Russians arrived within five miles of her home, and might have drawn nearer had they not made themselves so comfortable in a neighboring chateau. During the four years the lodge was cut off from communication with the outer world.

But Countess Szechenyi, who was not intersted in politics nor in the causes of the war, devoted herself in so far as she could to the relief of those around her, and even now she is interested chiefly in the movement to supply food for starving Hungarian children. Those to whom she has turned in enlisting aid for this project have been struck by her Americanism. Her life abroad has not made a Hungarian of her, nor even a European; she is today just as distinctly a New Yorker and an American as before her marriage. But that fact has not diminished her interest in the plight of the children in Hungary, where 96 percent of the babies in the State Infant Dispensary of Budapest died last March, and where, even last June, the percentage had been decreased only to 63. At Trieste, but forty-eight hours distant, there is food a-plenty, but Hungary has not the money to buy it.

"Since the Bolsheviki went out in August conditions have slightly improved," said Countess Szechenyi, in answer to a reiterated request that she say something about her wartime experiences or her observation of conditions in Hungary. "My housekeeper writes me that prices are now: Meat, $5 a pound; lard, $12; soap, $6; butter, $14, and an egg, 80 cents. This does not mean that every one can buy these things at the prices named, but that if you are lucky enough to find them, that is what they cost, and probably without some pull or other with the grocers, and butchers you could not get them even for that.

"Milk still is not to be had. This means that practically every child, and every person in the city, sits down to breakfasts of tea (usually made with blackberry leaves, and in most cases without sugar or milk) and a piece of dry, sour black bread. For dinner they may have beans or potatoes, and for supper black war coffee and bread. When children have had this food for about three years you can imagine the condition they are in. Would you like to try it on your children for one day? And if you thought there was no hope that things would change: if you thought you were going to just see the children starve to death in front of you, and then suppose one day you heard—a wild, fairy tale of course—that food had arrived, tons of food; and milk—thousands of tins of milk, actually within reach! At first you couldn't let yourself believe it was true, and then, when you really did believe it, and know it, you were told you were not to have it for your babies because it had not been paid for in America. You might sell all you had, or work day and night to earn money, or be as rich as Croesus anyway; that wouldn't matter. The people who had the food would not accept Hungarian money. They must be paid in dollars, and those dollars must be collected in America. How would you feel then?

"Mr. Hoover has told me that food can be got to Budapest within forty-eight hours, and his plan is to feed 100,000 children, one meal a day, at 5 cents a meal, for seven months. The children who need it most have been selected, and the mothers are waiting.

"In a letter I have received from Mr. Hoover, he says: 'The European Children's Fund has large stocks of food at Trieste, but as we have no resources other than those provided by the Hungarian Committee we of course cannot draw on these reserves beyond the funds placed at our disposal.'

"I have lived there, I have known what the conditions were. I was there for so long, and was so cut off, that for me this world had totally vanished. I had got to the point when I thought the war was going on forever, and I did not think I should ever see America again. Kindness such as I shall never forget was shown to me, not in spite of being an American but because of that and because they knew and understood how it felt.

"The population of Budapest doubled from 1914 to 1917, having increased from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, so that to add to the misery the people were overcrowded. Besides this there was the total lack of linen, and the terrible scarcity of soap. There was no paint, labor was so high that no one thought of making repairs, so that the standard of living became more and more sordid and horrible. Before the armistice prices were about as follows, counting the crown at its normal value: Meat, $2.50 a pound; lard, $4; butter, $5, and tea, $45 a pound. No cereals could be bought except flour, no rice, coffee, chocolate, alcohol or candles, or a long list of other things. Only good quality of cloth could be bought, and that cost $80 a yard. A linen sheet was $140, a spool of thread $10, and the cheapest shoes $80. Nearly all medicine had given out and in the hospitals the patients were hungry and cold. In some, if a man had a nightshirt he could not have a sheet. Nothing made of rubber existed, and paper was used for cotton wool and nearly everything else, even bandages.

"The effect of all this on one's mental condition may perhaps be imagined, but I don't want to touch on that. I want only to tell of the physical, material suffering. The dreariness of life under these circumstances is, I believe, harder to picture than the horrors of battle.

"Now going through this, the people had one hope, one idea—when the war ends, this will end, but when the war ended this did not end at all, but continued and increased. The coal situation was worse last December than it had been at any other time. It was so bad that no gas could be used except for an hour and half morning and evening, and then the pressure was so weak that it could rarely be used for cooking or heating. There were only two hospitals in the city where operations could be performed, because of not being able to sterilise things, and the wretched patients were worse off than ever.

"During Bela Kun's reign of terror, which lasted from March until August, I was not in Hungary, so what I know of it is only what I have been told, and I only mean to mention one or two instances of which I know. Men formerly well off, to obtain food, would get together remnants of old clothes, perhaps an old pair of shoes, resoled for the tenth time, and a ragged shirt, and walking out into the country would sit down in the market place of some small town and wait for the peasants to come and inspect their wares. These latter were doing their best to starve out the city, and to them any one from there was a 'dog of a Socialist,' so they bargained to the utmost, and if a man got two eggs for two shoes, and a spoonful of lard for a shirt, he was lucky—and he had that to take back to his children.

"A man who was in Switzerland in August told us that he considered himself well off, because he could give his father-in-law (Stephen Spur, Dobrpntei utca 16) one egg a week. Count Elemer Batthyany, formerly a large owner of race horses, used to go to some kitchen, every afternoon at 5, with plate in hand, and somewhere about 8 o'clock he would receive his portion of cabbage. Baron Beck's family, and many other rich bankers, lived for weeks on nothing but cabbage. At that time prices per pound were: Meat $7, bacon $24, lard $30, salt $7, but what I have said has shown you that these things were not on the market.

"Once upon a time, only a few years ago, Hungary was called the garden of Europe. There was a profusion of everything. The rich soil produced easily and plentifully, so that the people never had to learn to economise. Cereals, which formed a chief part of the food, and milk, and eggs, and sugar, and fruit and wine, were hardly even weighed or counted. One helped one's self and there was always enough and to spare.

"For some time after the war began this condition remained unchanged, and then gradually the reins were tightened, and people realised that it could not go on. Prices rose fast, and in 1916 food cards came into use. Can you imagine what it is for a mother to leave her children in the morning, taking perhaps one or two with her, and go to the bread line? She may have to wait for hours before her turn comes, and then she gets her small portion of bread. From there she goes to the coal line, and so on, standing all day in the street, before she can collect bread, coal, potatoes and the rest. At that time, in 1916, she was entitled to one quart of milk for each child under a year old, and one pint for each child under 10, but I know of many families of small children who never saw a drop of milk. There were whole families whose dinner consisted of soup, and others who cooked the potatoes on Monday for the week, because of having no coal.

"Have you ever thought what it would be to see your own child grow daily thinner for want of food, to see chilblains coming on hands and feet for want of stockings and shoes and mittens; to have to send her out in midwinter, hungry and half-frozen before the door opened, without a woolen garment on her? To have no school to send her to, because the schools were often shut for lack of coal?

"I have gone into one store after another, trying to buy any warm clothes for children, and have been told, almost before I had spoken, 'No, we have nothing.' Then perhaps at the end of the afternoon I have managed to collect twenty pairs of stockings, at $5 a pair, when I needed hundreds, and a dozen woolen petticoats, and this after ransacking the town.

"You have pictured over here the almost unimaginable horrors, you have tried to grasp the feeling of the cold, the wet, the noise, the fear, and the pain. You have visualised the ghastly tragedy of the firing line, and you have known the anxiety and grief when waiting at home. But how many of you have realised or even tried to understand the petty miseries of these last five years—petty if taken one by one, but when accumulating and increasing from day to day, week to week, month to month, and year to year, no longer petty, but tremendous, heavy, all-pervading, and making life a long sacrifice?

"Now I am back here, and the difference is so great that it appalls me. There the people are starving, here they eat more than they need, or even want. If you who feel a little sympathy for the poor miserable brats over there, would only be willing to cut down your food for one day! Unless you cut it down to almost nothing you will still be eating more than they have had daily for many years. If, say tomorrow, you would eat 80 percent of what you usally do, and send the 20 percent saved to us, wouldn't the lack of that food, whether it was meat, buttor, or dessert, or an ice cream soda, be rather pleasant than otherwise? Wouldn't it be good to feel that, by eating a little less yourself, you were giving a meal to some one who was actually hungry?

"As we get the money, we turn it over to the European Children's Fund, and they release the food. The American Relief Committee for Hungarian Sufferers is in Suite 362 at the Hotel McAlpin. I know that if every family in America would for one day do without candy, or without bread, or without meat, and would give the money saved thereby to this fund, all those kids over there could be got through the Winter somehow or other.

"We do not hope for large donations for this work. People have given too much already, and who will give thousands for Hungary? We want small sums. So I ask each mother, each father, to send something. It may be a ten-dollar bill, it may be a five-cent postage stamp. A dollar here is so little, and there it means food for twenty days—only 5 cents for a meal."

Plea For Children Of Former Enemies

November 17, 1919.

Countess Szechenyi, New York City—My dear Countess:

I am sure that both the European Children's Fund and the American Relief Society for Hungarian Sufferers, who cooperate with us, will be grateful indeed if you could interest yourself in the provision of further funds for this work. Through the resources provided by the Hungarian Committee, we are at the present moment taking care of about 100,000 Hungarian children, and the necessities of the situation demand that this work should be very much extended.

I know that the American people would have no resentment at any effort undertaken to give support in saving the lives of children during this Winter. The destruction of war has borne hardly on the children of former enemies as well as friends, and the American people have not been fighting children. The European Children's Fund has large reserve stocks of food at Trieste, but as we have no resources other than those provided by the Hungarian Committee we, of course, cannot draw on these resources beyond the funds placed at our disposal. I am sure that the Hungarian Committee will be grateful for any support that you can develop in the common interest.

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The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaber."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
?22 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
Manchuria: Dairen
India: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka
Java: Batavia, Soerabaya
Philippines: Manila, Cebu
Straits Settlements: Singapore
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanchez
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Panama: Panama, Colon

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina: Buenos Aires, Once (Buenos Aires), Rosario
Belgium: Brussels
Brazil: Bahia, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo
Chile: Santiago, Valparaiso
Uruguay: Montevideo
Venezuela: Caracas, Maracaibo
Siberia: Vladivostok
Italy: Genoa
Porto Rico: San Juan
Colombia: Medellin
Russia: Moscow, Petrograd
Spain: Madrid
Trinidad: Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chenechow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoe
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

P. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, LTD.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Hongkong	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 13, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	,,	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	55-65
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	16-18
Snipe	,,	16-18
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	60-70
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Geese	,,	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.55
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
,, Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press
大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920

Customs Notification
No. 936

Acting under the instructions of the Inspector General of Customs I hereby notify the public that the luggage of all passengers arriving at Shanghai from a foreign port will in future be subjected to examination.

Luggage will be examined either at the wharf alongside which the steamer is berthed or at the Customs Jetty or such landing place at which the Agent is given permission to land passengers from tenders, launches, etc.

Passengers and baggage from foreign ports may not be landed without previous notice being given to the Customs.

Passengers will be expected to fill in a Baggage Declaration Form stating whether their baggage contains any Dutiable or Contraband articles, and present it to the Examining Officer. These forms may be obtained from the Examining Officer. It will however save much time if passengers are supplied with these forms on board the vessel that brings them to Shanghai, so that they may fill them in in advance, ready for presentation on arrival.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs
Custom House,
Shanghai, 16th January, 1920.
27477

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

Owing to a breakdown at their works at Yangtszepoo, coupled with an exceptionally heavy demand for water, the Company has found it impossible to maintain the usual pressure in their mains during the past three days.

Every endeavour is being made to restore the service to normal at the earliest possible date.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, January 16, 1920.
27481

S. S. "HOWICK HALL" FROM NEW YORK

Consignees of cargo ex this steamer, which arrived June 25, 1919, are hereby notified that all oustanding claims must be presented on or before January 31st or they will not be recognised.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Agents Isthmian Steamship Lines.
27473

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK
S. S. "GWENETH"

LEAVING SHANGHAI ON THE

19th January

FOR FREIGHT, apply to:—

Moller & Co., (Shanghai), Ltd.

Agents.
27472

NOTICE

As and from January the ninth, 1920, by notarial deed we have accorded procuration to:

MR. H. E. BOODÉ,
(signed), HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING COMPANY

Shanghai, January 9th, 1920.
27437

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

BLANKETS

210 pairs well made Blankets size 68 x 80

Extra fine quality woven from especially selected stock and particularly recommended for their warmth and wearing qualities.

China Albion Trading Co.
51 Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

Today's Friendly Hunt at Kiangwan will start from the square near the Race Course at 3 o'clock.
27474

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.
Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D. (Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.
21666

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:
(a) either in full on application at 100, or
(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

MANCHURIA'S RICH LANDS

are but sparsely populated, and agriculture and manufactures are in a primitive condition. The people in general are engaged in agriculture and stock farming. Forestry and mining are confined to but a few places and manufacturers hold a subordinate position. A large Japanese company has recently invested something like Yen 30,000,000 in an iron mine at An-Shan and the city has grown almost unbelievably fast.

FOSTER'S
"BUGLE BRAND" STOUT
UPPER CRUST RYE
HUNT'S PORTS & SHERRIES

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Phone 2021

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke,
French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.

NOTICE

WALTER G. HILTNER, M.D.,
Harvard 1908
and
ALBERT S. TENNEY, M.D.,
Harvard 1908
Announce their partnership for the practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY
Office 4 Ezra Road.
Telephone C. 1170

Office hours:
Dr. HILTNER, 11–12 a.m. 2–4 p.m.
Dr. TENNEY, 12–1 p.m.
Dr. TENNEY, Office at 24 Whangpoo Road Hours, 2–4 p.m. Tel. N. 1335.
27428

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671
27321

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.
27223

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road. Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We specialize in

FILING SYSTEMS

Cabinets (Steel and Oak) and Supplies always in stock.

Guide and Record Cards, Signals, Folders etc.

Loose Leaf Ledgers, Post and Storage Binders, Price Books in all sizes, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbarch

STEWART

V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.

Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.

Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.

Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.

Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.

Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Steam and electric, with 12 years' practical experience, with over five years service as naval ship's engineer, open for engagement. Apply to box 293, The China Press
27464

THE NEW SPEEDY STITCHER

THIS GREAT POPULAR AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

Price Mex. $1.00 while they last.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.,
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Roads
27399

COAL!! COAL!!

GEORGES PALLADI

Telephone Central 1620 — No. 30 Kiangse Road

Shansi Coal		$30.00	per ton
House	No. 1	26.00	„
„	No. 2	24.00	„
Kitchen	No. 1	23.00	„
„	No. 2	20.00	„
Firewood 50 bundle		1.00	

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT OFFICE OR RESIDENCE
27432

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

GASOLINE
SPOT STOCK

We offer for Quick Sale 1,500 cases at low price

A. F. THANE & Co.
26 Canton Road
27455

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, French concession, six-roomed house, well-furnished, bathrooms, verandah, kitchen and garage. Furniture for sale if required. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
27447 J. 17

TO LET FURNISHED, from 10th April, for 9 months, in the French Concession, six-roomed house. Two bathrooms with every modern sanitary convenience, large garden with tennis lawn, and garage. Suitable for married couple without children or two bachelors. Rent Tls. 250. Apply to Box No. 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
27406

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
27226

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET, two garages at Vancouver Lodge, 134 Sinza Road.
27412 J.18

BRITISH established firm, with branches in London and America, require partner for outport. Securities necessary. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.
27465 J.20

PROFESSIONAL

BACK TO THE FARM: Everywhere men of the city are being attracted by big possibilities in scientific farming. Provides healthful, interesting and profitable vocation with prospects of early financial independence. The I. C. S. teaches Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Poultry Farming, etc., etc. Request interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools. 11c Nanking Road.

AMERICAN gentleman wishes instruction in the Russian language. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
27475 J. 20

GENTLEMAN desires practice in Russian conversation, preferably at meals, in private family. State inclusive terms to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.
27469 J. 23

WANTED, foreign lady to give English lessons in evening; prefer in North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
27476 J. 18

LADY teacher desires pupils for English, elocution and pen painting. Ladies invited to see samples of the latter. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
27385

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 12

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with Board, from February 1, facing south, a large comfortable newly furnished room with verandah and private bathroom adjoining. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
27142

TO LET, from January 17, room with bath, Central district, lift, phone. 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.

TO LET, with board, large furnished room and private bath. Conveniently located in western district. On tramlines 1, 2 and 12. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.
27480 J. 20

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let at 61 Carter Road, a very comfortably furnished suite, consisting large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached. Vacant on January 21st. Good table, garden, good view, and trams passing.
27467 J. 18

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached, full board, hot and cold water, also telephone. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.
27470 J. 20

TO LET, furnished dining, drawing, bed, servants, and bathroom, with use of kitchen; or board, 7 Wayside Road.
27453 J. 20

Small comfortable furnished room with good bath, for gentleman. 18 Burkill Road.
27454 J. 18.

TO LET, for immediate occupation, one large furnished room in private family, central location, bathroom attached, hot and cold water. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
27433 J. 17

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom, convenient for two bachelors. 90 Carter Road.
27424 J.18

TO LET, for couple or two bachelors, a large, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, in central district. Good cuisine. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
27416 J.18

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN college girl, with fair knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, wants position with responsible firm. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.
27478 J. 18

FIRM recommends trustworthy office boy who knows Shanghai streets and hongs thoroughly Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRES.
27465

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
27445 J. 26.

YOUNG Britisher, with good knowledge of imports, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, cabling and shipping, is open for engagement from February 1st. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
27433 J. 17

COLLEGE-graduate, having business correspondence experience, seeks employment in any firm. Assistant or prospective work preferred. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
27444 J. 21

SITUATIONS VACANT

COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURING: This important, growing industry in China needs trained men. You can secure complete training at home in your spare time. Only necessary to be able to read simple English to begin. We teach you the rest. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, a young lad, 16 or 17 years old, English or American born, for shipping department. Previous commercial experience not necessary. Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, to Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.
27479 J. 20

WANTED, junior stenographer or typist. Call United States Trading Corporation, No. 12 Nanking Road.
27471

WANTED by large American importing firm, Chinese with practical mechanical engineering experience to act as salesman. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.
27458 J. 18.

WANTED, masseuse or manicure lady as partner for beauty parlor. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.
27441 J. 17

CAN someone recommend a good amah for three-years-old girl? Reply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.
27434 J. 17

WANTED, competent stenographer. To begin immediately if possible. Apply The Henius Company, 8 Nanking Road.
27448 J. 17

A.1. Chinese shroff to sell general lines of imports. Good salary and commission. Only expert with thorough knowledge of market, need apply. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
27409 J.18

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, premises for light manufacturing purposes in the neighborhood of the Astor House. Reply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
27434 J. 17

WOULD like to rent furnished house or apartment, preferably in French concession, for a few months or a year. Would not object to owner retaining one or two rooms. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
27430 J. 21

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
27225

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN gentleman wishes small furnished room, with bath, in central district, with or without board. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.
27475 J. 20

BACHELOR desires board and lodging with a quiet American family in Western district. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
27431 J. 17

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE the contents of a well-furnished nine-roomed boarding house, with immediate possession. Owner leaving for home. Lease to be taken over. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.
27462 J. 18

FOX TERRIER pups for sale one male, one female. Price fifteen taels. May be seen by appointment. Please apply to Box 281, THE CHISA PRESS.
27438 J. 17

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, Capt. Geo. H. Mayne will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Monday, Jan. 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, January 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Suiwo, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chengking, Captain Legge, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, January 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain Ross, will leave on Saturday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Saturday, Jan. 17 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 18, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 19, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW. The Str. Hsinming, Captain H. Mackinnon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 8, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 11. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Hsinkong, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Sunday, January 18, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passengers Tel. No. 401. C.M.S.N. Co.

DAIREN & TSINGTAU.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain M. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on January 24, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on February 4, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.—The Steamer Shinyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on Sunday, January 18. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on January 23. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on January 28. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via, Hongkong Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. Atlas Maru, Capt. ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about and of JAN. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of FEB. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about MARCH, 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Siccawei Weather Reports

15.—The same conditions as yesterday prevail; anticyclone in China, with a center between Sianfu and Hankow, a depression deeper and deeper in Hokkaido making for the sea of Okhotak and followed there by a westerly gale. Very fine weather and intense cold here: all the creeks frozen.

16.—Pure atmosphere severe cold (min. 17°1 Fahr. in shade, 12°4 Fahr. on grass). Pressure high and steady. Breeze playing between N.W. and S.W.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "WUCHANG" .....sails midnight January 18th
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight January 20th
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight January 21st
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
Tientsin Service Temporarily Suspended.
(Sailings to Weihaiwei and Chefoo about every 10 days).

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "TEAN" .... Via Swatow, January 18th, daylight.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....direct January 17th daylight.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" .....direct January 20th daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN .....January 18th daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neria"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 10	S.S. Santa Cruz ...	Feb. 6

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ATLAS MARU	15,000		End of Jan.	
This steamer will not call at Marseilles and Hamburg.				
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Middle of Feb.	
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*AMUR MARU	15,000	H. Hamada,	Mar.	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	10,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 22	Jan. 23

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

*KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 23	Jan. 24
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Feb. 2	Feb. 4

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Feb. 1	Feb. 3

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	January	18 1920
KOREA MARU	February	20 "
TENYO MARU	March	14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines
(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 11th February, 1920.
S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "SANGOLA" about 27th January, 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MULTRA" 22nd January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 1st February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

STRUTHERS AND DIXON
INCORPORATED

Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	in port	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5
S.S. Colorado Springs	Feb. 4 in port		
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Ivis	in port	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Jan. 31		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "Irmo," "West Jena."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
*S.S. "AFRICA" about 25th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
*Take passengers direct to Venice & Trieste

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
to
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Montcalm	Jan. 21	Em. of Russia	Feb. 9
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24		
Emp. Japan	Jan. 29	*Via Manila	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 183

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "EDMORE" .....Sails JAN. 23
S.S. "ICONIUM" .....Sails About FEB. 18

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WAWALONA" .....Sails JAN. 22
S.S. "COAXET" .....Sails About FEB. 2

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" .....Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY" .....Late January
S.S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 5
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" .....JAN. 20th
S.S. "CHINA" .....FEB. 3rd
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" .....JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE" .....FEB. 21st
S.S. "NANKING" .....MAR. 13st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 20
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:
For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

	Tons	Capt.	
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Tasukara,	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU.....	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 24
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
IYO MARU	12,500	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 17
HWAH PING	10,000	S. Murazumi,	Jan. 18

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Triawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	*Teiresias	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Hsinkong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	Shinyo Maru	..	E13.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	Shinyo Maru	..	..	E12.00	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. S. & Europe	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, January 19.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Inaba Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Penza	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Siberia via N'saki, V'tok	Penza	..	..	..	C13.30	..	13.15
Tuesday, January 20							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Monteagle	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.
†To connect with the s.s. Siberia Maru at Yokohama.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Financial And Commercial News

Cotton Market

In their report dated January 16, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has been very nearly featureless with fluctuations of little importance and practically none but local business; the one salient fact being that the recent high level is, temporarily at least, a cushion against which any pressure meets with increasing resiliency. Unless general conditions become worse than they are at present, it would not be surprising if when least expected another attempt be made to stampede the "bears," which might be successful to the tune of a half or one tael. More than that will hardly be possible without the support of "export," which is entirely cut off.

As remarked in our previous circular, it is a noteworthy feature of the situation, which abundantly attests the growing independence of planters, that in the face of a crop shortage and during a period of disturbed financial conditions and curtailed credits, farmers have been able to hold back a large portion of their crops. With the chances that any bulge would bring out more or less liquidation in spots, and the fact that for two months we ran against a phenomenally light movement, we are averse to advising our friends to follow any advance, considering, in the first instance, the impossibility of export business on account of the present rate in "exchange" and furthermore the fact of the near proximity of the China New Year Holidays, and cash being the pivot of realisation on the part of spot holders.

Liverpool, January 8, 1920.

Liverpool Market:
Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis .... 57.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 19.00 "
Good Middling American, Spot ..... 28.74 "
Good Middling American, March ..... 25.85 "
Good Middling American, May ..... 24.25 "
Market: Easier.

New York, January 14, 1920.
New York Market:
March 35.85 Cents
May 34.20 Cents
July 32.87 Cents
Market: Steady.

Bombay, January 10, 1920.
Indian Market:
Broach 562 Rps. per Khandy.
Market: Steady.

In their report dated January 17, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows:

China Cotton.—While the market continued firm during the early part of the week owing to moderate demands on the part of Spinners, the rates, though fluctuating, remain at the close about the same level as that of the previous period but with more of a weakish tendency due in a great measure to the financial stringency still in force and the inability of a certain section of holders to withstand the exorbitant rates of interest charged to tide them over the Chinese New Year Settlements.

A survey therefore at this time of the local situation of the Cotton Market tends more to a bearish than a bullish outlook for the time being and encourages the deduction that the absorption now of offerings at favorable rates should prove advantageous. Tone of the market, Weak.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Rubber Auctions

December 31, 1919.

In this morning's Rubber Auction the tendency was steady, many manufacturers being in the market.

The quantity offered for the whole is about 1,310 tons.

Prices paid for various grades during the morning were as follows:

Fine Pale Crepe 106-109. Palish to pale 99-105.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheets 106-108½.

Fair to Good Ribbed Smoked Sheets 104-105½.

Good to Fine Brown Crepe 94-97, 88-93½.

Scrap Crepe 79-85.

Bark Crepe 75-78.

Netherlands Gutta-Percha Co.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions this week showed prices of cents 109 to cents 110½ for Pale Crepe and cents 109½ to cents 112 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easier.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on January 14.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$1.10½ per pound equivalent to 2s. 8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$1.10½ per pound equivalent to 2s. 8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Demand is moderate, offered 939 tons; sold 845 tons.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 16, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Almas Tls. 6.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 112.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 36.00 March
Tls. 32.00 Cash
New Engineering Tls. 28.00

UNOFFICIAL

H. & S. Bank $440.00
Green Island Cement Co. †Hk. $6.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 36.50 March
Shanghai Gas Tls. 15.00

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 15.—Exchange quotations:

London	42.50
New York	11.44
Belgium	120.50
Italy	84
Rumania	24.24
Switzerland	200.85

French War Loans:

3 percent	58.50
4 percent 1917	71.30
4 percent 1918	70.95
5 percent	88.50

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 15.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 15:

Green Peas: Japan	175
Potato Starch	165

Le Havre, January 14:

Cotton, First quality	589
Cotton, Second quality	589
Cotton, Third quality	579

Lyons, January 15:
Raw Silks:

Cevennes	340
Italy	375
Syria	270
China "2"	385
Japan "1"	455
Canton	300

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 16, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/9=Tls. 2.5856
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $3.4967
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $92.02
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.65
Closing ..... Tls. 73.575
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 166
Bar Silver ..998 touch=Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 185.000
Peking Bar ..... Tls. 167
Native Interest ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	79d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	5⅝%
4 m/s.	5⅝%
6 m/s.	5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	42.50
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3.74½

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 7/9
London	Demand 7/9¼
India	T.T. 333½
Paris	T.T. 1630
Paris	Demand 1633
New York	T.T. 147
New York	Demand 147¼
Hongkong	T.T. 60⅜
Japan	T.T. 33⅝
Batavia	T.T. 381½

Bank's Buying Rates
Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	8/1¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	8/1½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	8/2¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	8/2½
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	1750
New York 4 m/s. Decy.	157¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 7/11= Sh. Tls. 25.26
G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33.11
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1660= Sh. Tls. 15.06
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Banks selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $0.36

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9¼	£1
"	1	@ 1593	Fr. 17.75
"	0.61	@ 147¼	Gold $1
"	1	@ 33⅝	Yen 1.31
"	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.49
"	1	@ —	Roubles —
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 16, 1920.

Japan Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.80 January
Tls. 28.00 February
Tls. 29.20 March

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 66.50 January
Tls. 76.10 February
Tls. 82.00 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 49.00 January
Tls. 56.50 February
Tls. 58.50 March

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill.
Tls. 32.50 January
Tls. 37.50 March

LOCAL YARN:
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 201.50 January
Tls. 207.00 February
Tls 210.50 March
Tls. 214.00 April
Tls. 214.30 May
Tls. 214.10 June

Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 187.00 January
Tls. 191.00 February
Tls. 195.50 April
Tls. 195.50 May
Tls. 196.00 June

COTTON.

Tung Chow Cotton.
Tls. 31.50 January
Tls. 31.70 February
Tls. 32.50 March
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls. 33.50 May
Tls. 33.50 June

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA

GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL

BRANCHES 37 BROADWAY. NEW YORK AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

1, The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER Manager

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Hepburn" - - - - - Jan. 25th
S.S. "Tancred" - - - - - Feb. 6th
S.S. "West Harts" - - - - - Feb. 19th
S.S. "Stanley Dollar" - - - - - Feb. 23rd
S.S. "West Ira" - - - - - Mar. 6th
S.S. "West Jesup" - - - - - Mar. 28th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "M. S. Dollar" - - - - - Jan. 22nd
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - Feb. 13th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - - Mar. 24th

DIRECT SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Grace Dollar" - - - - - Feb. 4th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:	Agents for:
Letter Press Inks	Miehle Presses
Litho Inks	Scott Offset Presses
Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machine
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	
Carbon Blacks	

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	19.15
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	19.30
Sjccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	19.36
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	19.50
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa unction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*19.50*
Sunghiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	20.26
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	21.20
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	21.50
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53	....	22.22
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	....	22.53
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	19.19	....	23.48
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	19.35	....	24.00

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Zahkou	dep.	....	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30	17.50
Hangchow	dep.	....	7.00	8.30	10.00	14.35	16.05	18.15
Changan	dep.	....	8.04	9.48	11.40	15.20	17.36	19.0
Yehzah	dep.	....	8.41	10.31	12.39	15.51	18.40	19.35
Kashing	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashai	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52	....	20.35
Sunghiang	dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....	*22.23*
Shanghai South	*dep.*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	14.05	17.18	18.20	....	22.17
Sjccawei	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	17.28	18.29	....	22.25
Jessfield	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	17.37	18.36	....	22.31
Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.36	17.55	18.50	....	22.41

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17.30	23.00
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.25	18.07	23.25
Zahkou	dep.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....

Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	16.40	19.15	23.40
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	13.57	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.56
Konzenchiao	dep.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 163

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

SATURDAY, 17th at 2.30 p.m. and MONDAY, 19th January at 4 p.m.—Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Piens, Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY next 19th inst.—Superior Furniture and Sundries at Salesrooms 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, January 23rd.—A Nice Selection of Chinese Curios in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 563 Great Western Road.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874

will Sale by Public Auction within their Salesroom

on Saturday, January 17th at 2.30 p.m.

continuing on Monday, 19th January at 4 p.m.

A Superb Lot of Really Rare Postage Stamps

Part contents of collections of two well-known collectors, who are proceeding to Europe, broken up into small lots by countries, etc., to suit individual buyers, Whether specialists, condition seekers, space fillers, or dealers.

This is undoubtedly the auction of the season, the most important one ever held by us. The number of first-class rarities is unusually large. It is only necessary to mention such gems as the first issues of Hongkong and Straits in mint condition, Stamps very seldom offered at auction, even at home. The sale has been arranged for the Vendors by Mr. Charles Piens of the Shanghai Philatelical Society, and under arrangement with the Vendors, Mr. Piens assumes responsibility in full for the genuineness of all the Stamps.

We are confident in saying that no serious collector can afford to miss this opportunity

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

On view on Monday, 12th January

when catalogues will be ready.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai China, on February 2nd 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

USE PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"

Applied by our

Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC., SOLE AGENTS

8B Kiangse Road, Shanghai (and at Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Harbin) Phone: Central 103

FIRST STRIKE IS TRACED TO EGYPT

London, November 25.—Europe doesn't like Soviets any more for the disclosure that they are not of Russian but American invention, the Bolsheviks having announced that their pet machine had been anticipated by several years by the people of Yucatan. If there's one thing Europeans thought they had a corner on it is political invention. When somebody came out and said strikes and strike-breaking originated in America it began to hurt, so professors were sent to dig up a few historical facts to support Europe's claim to originality.

In this backward race for questionable honors England claims first prize because the Old Adam of all strikes was found to have flourished in the good British soil of Egypt. It occurred, as a matter of fact, somewhat earlier than the British protectorate, about 4,500 years ago, when 50,000 men of the Egyptian building trades quit work as a protest against their conditions of labor, particularly the inadequate food arrangements.

After negotiations had failed the government called out the national guard and organised a union of strike breakers and there were several thousand casualties before work was resumed on the skyscraper pyramids of Cheops. All this has been found recorded in finely quarried newspapers of the day, to the relief of those who have been vainly looking for Yucatan on a map of the United States.

Seattle Will Talk To China Via New Wireless Station

Seattle, Wash., December 4.—The largest and most powerful wireless station on the Pacific coast commanding sufficient power to communicate with the Hawaiian islands, Arctic Alaska and probably the Orient will be in operation early next year at Keyport, Washington, across Puget Sound from Seattle.

The station, towering 400 feet in height, was ordered built by the United States Bureau of Yards and Docks of the navy.

The station will be completed within 180 days. The structure will be of steel ninety feet in diameter at its base and five feet at the apex of the 400 foot tower. The contract also calls for the wiring of the station, but government radio experts will install the radio apparatus.

Establishment of the Keyport station will assist materially coastwise, trans-Pacific and Alaska shipping and the project will be a valuable addition to the naval strength of Puget Sound.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Monday, January 19, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, January 20, 1920.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Get a tin of

LOWNEYS

BONBONS
CREST
DELECTO OR
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

PRICE $1.50 per tin

American Drug Company
42 NANKING ROAD.
Shanghai Phone: C. 81.

Electric Lamps

ONLY by the use of good material can you expect to reap good results. Take advantage of our long experience, and bring your electric lighting to its highest efficiency by using

Efficient Lamps

We have just received a large consignment of good, reliable electric lamps, of various candlepower, which are for sale at the following prices:—

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.30 each
100 c.p.	Tls. 1.10 each
200 c.p.	Tls. 2.20 each

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 283.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen this morning at 7:30 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hongkong on Thursday and is due at Woosung tonight. The inward passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Shinyo sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco tomorrow evening and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the customs jetty at two o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Pukow for Shanghai today and is due here tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Scharnhorst (chartered), with the French mails of December 6, left Saigon at ten o'clock Wednesday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, January 23.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and is due at Woosung next Tuesday morning. The Nanking sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Commandant Maget from Marseilles, left Hongkong on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai next Monday morning.

The E. and A. s.s. St. Albans arrived at Hongkong from Melbourne on January 14 and left for Kobe yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Orestes, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing left Dalny for Chefoo and Tsingtau on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Dalny for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Amoy for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of December 11, left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai at 6 o'clock yesterday evening and is expected to arrive here next Thursday morning.

The sailing of the R.V.F. s.s. Penza has been delayed to next Monday and the passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at two o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 18

For United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Teiresias Jan. 17

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Jan. 19

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Jan. 20

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Jan. 18
Per C.M. s.s. China ..Jan. 21

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 22

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING

For Two Nights Only

GEORGE BEBAN

in

"The Cook OF Canyon Camp"

On January 18th & 19th

"ALADDIN"

Victoria Theatre

New Programme

for

January 17th to 19th

PRESENTING

ANN PENNINGTON

in

"The Rainbow Princess"

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE

The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Company

On Wednesday, January 21st
Will stage the well known Comic Operetta

"SABES KEIDESH"
(HOLY SABBATH)

Beginning at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the
APOLLO THEATRE

Admission $3, $2, $1.

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

No picture show Tonight and Tomorrow night as the theatre will be used by Chinese students.

Saturday & Sunday Matinees.

"HOUDINI"
5th and 6th Episodes.
and
CHAPLIN COMEDIES.

NEW HELEN THEATRE

Haining Road.

PROGRAMME
for
Saturday and Sunday, 17th and 18th January.

"HOUSE OF HATE"
3rd and 4th Episodes
Pearl White and Antonio Moreno taking the leading parts.
AND
Three Reels of First-Class Comedies.

Today Matinee:
"HOUSE OF HATE"
Sunday Matinee:
"SECRET KINGDOM"
3 Final Episodes.

TOWA CINEMA

No. 4 Woochang Road.

PROGRAMME
for
17th and 18th January

Japanese Drama

and

Keystone Comedy

Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty

THE TROCADERO

4 Astor Road Phone: North 1664

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m.

"UP IN MABELS ROOM"

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15 Sharp.
The Laugh Play Without a Peer,

"NIGHTIE NIGHT"

THE WIDE-AWAKE FARCE

Received last night with tumituo us laughter by a delighted audience.

MON. & TUES.	The Vivid Vital Drama of Real Life, "THE THIRD DEGREE"
WED. & THURS.	The Scream, "THE UNKISSED BRIDE"
FRI. & SAT.	The Big Play, "THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

Booking at Messrs Moutrie Co., Ltd.
Children Half-Price at Matinee Today.

MONDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1920
FRENCH MUNICIPAL HALL
RUE DU CONSULATE

Last Grand Concert

PIASTRO — PACI

assisted by the famous cellist

C. Bakaleinikoff

Extra tickets $3.00

at

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

ARE YOU GOING TO SEE

"VIRTUOUS MEN?"

IT IS A WONDERFUL PICTURE

WITH

MASSIVE SETS
GORGEOUS GOWNS

2,500 People in the Great Ball-Room Scenes Absorbingly Dramatic Situations.

and an Electrifying Climax in Which 5,000 People Participate.

TO BE SHOWN AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Friday, January 23rd

AT THE **APOLLO** THEATRE

ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY JANUARY 17TH AND 18TH

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR IDOL

BRYANT WASHBURN

IN THE BRILLIANTLY SCINTILLATING FARCE-COMEDY, OF THE MOST HILARIOUS TYPE, FULL OF SUSTAINED INTEREST AND BROAD HUMOR AND COMI CAL SITUATIONS

"ALL WRONG"

BY MILDRED CONSIDINE
AN EXTRA-SELECTED STAR PHOTO-PLAY

When Warren Kent goes home to his "separate apartment" he finds "wife," dressed in pyjamas, sitting with his friend Ralph Conway! Delicate situation, truly, but perfectly innocent as it turns out! When Ma calls she discovers son-in-law in the depths of of despair. Well, what would YOU think? So did Ma, but she was wrong at that!

ALSO SHOWING

PRESIDENT POINCARE IN LONDON

Matinee Today at 4 p.m. Helen Chadwick in "CALEL PIPER'S GIRL"

Matinee Tomorrow at 3 p.m. "THE WITCHING HOUR"